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The March *of the* Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Plans Reserve Currency

States Wait on Federal Lead

People Show 'Warm Courage'

Denver Abductors Are Caught

Russia Refuses League's Bid

'Madam Secretary' Is Proper

WASHINGTON sees development of a plan for providing a national emergency currency. This plan involves abandonment of the regional scrip idea in favor of a possible $2,000,000,000 issue of Federal Reserve currency based on liquid assets of sound banks, without convertibility into gold. The nation's banks would go into three classifications. The strongest, with liquidity of 75 per cent, would soon resume business as members of the Federal Reserve with deposits guaranteed on a mutual basis. The second group, 50 per cent liquid, would open when safe. Banks less liquid would be specially handled. Grave objections were made to a national scrip—The new currency plan grows out of unceasing official efforts to find the best way.

* * *

The United States continues calm under its bank holiday. States pass empowering acts and prepare scrip, but wait on Washington to lead. The Federal Reserve Bank reopens in New York, pushing millions to the points where most needed. Many officials devote themselves to the machinery of freeing bank funds to meet pay rolls. Kansas orders 30 days' grace on all life insurance premiums due. Interrupted shipments bring unimportant flurries in food prices in some cities. Gold and old bills flow out of hoarding. A publicity plan promises to force large known hoarders to relinquish their hold—Business moves along in a manner that is a compliment to the common sense of the country.

* * *

Americans stir with what President Roosevelt has called "the warm courage of national unity." They are showing faith in their country, faith in one another, superb faith in a deserving Administration. There are individual perplexities, but no obstacles the people together cannot surmount. They know this. In emergency elbow touches elbow and heads rise. "Warm courage" is an immeasurable spiritual quality—With it one man or millions of men go up and go over.

* * *

Europe, expectantly watching America, goes forward with its affairs. President von Hindenburg of Germany hears arguments on whether Fascist Minister Goering or Vice-Chancellor von Papen shall be Premier of Prussia. Danzig's German citizens show indignation at the landing of 100 extra policemen to guard the Polish ammunition dump and riot precautions are taken. Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, Greece's one-day dictator, takes flight. The Disarmament Conference, awaiting America, splits on France's plan. Japan battles for the last gateway between Jehol and China—It would use the Great Wall to fence the Chinese in.

* * *

Denver sees arrest of two men and two women as kidnapers of Charles Boettcher 2d and hot pursuit of two other men. Clever police work, with a $25,000 reward as an incentive, leads to discovery in the South Dakota wilderness of the ranch house where the young broker was held many days while his abductors were adroitly extracting a $50,000 ransom from his wealthy father. Confession by the ringleader is said to supplement the evidence against clever, practiced criminals. An inspiring victory is scored—Organized resistance and persistence bring organized crime to the bar.

* * *

Soviet Russia accepts the fundamentals of the League's proposed Sino-Japanese settlement, but declines to sit on the advisory committee for carrying it out. In a letter to the League Commissar Litvinoff complains that of the 21 nations represented in the advisory body 13 have never acknowledged validity of the Moscow régime. Lack of diplomatic relations is taken as proof of a "hostile attitude" and as precluding successful committee coöperation—But the Soviet pledges itself to work by the League's outline to bring peace to the Far East.

* * *

The Canadian Parliament labors over the rejuvenation of Canada's two great railroads. The House hears second reading of a bill passed by the Senate carrying out recommendations of the Duff commission. Avoiding amalgamation of the Canadian National with the Canadian Pacific, it would bring them into closest cooperation. It would eliminate waste and duplication, set up arbitral tribunals, discharge the deficits, reduce the National's 17 directors to three trustees—Both railroads are ready to get together so each may get ahead.

* * *

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, first woman to serve in a President's Cabinet, speaks. Secretary Perkins, who retains her maiden name in spite of the fact that in private life she is Mrs. Paul C. Wilson, dissipates the confusion over whether she should properly be addressed as "Miss" or "Mrs." or what—"Call me Madam Secretary," directs the trail-breaking feminine official.

Bucharest Outlaws Communist Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

COMMUNISM and all organizations affiliated with it have been outlawed in Bucharest under martial law. The ruling, however, does not apply to the whole of Roumania.

This outlawing of Communism in the capital will not greatly retard the movement. Communism has long been outlawed in Bulgaria, yet the party under another name actually has 31 members in Parliament and the movement is steadily growing, entering the schools, the barracks and the villages. In Yugoslavia Communism is outlawed and Communists severely punished, but the Communist influence is spreading.

Germany Allows Writers to Stay Under Probation

Press Correspondents Face Charge of Misinterpreting Events Maliciously

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 8—Temporary withholding of action against foreign correspondents, whom the Government charges with "malicious" dispatches, has been decided by the Reich's Cabinet. An official communiqué published today reads:

"In view of malicious foreign press reports of events within Germany, the Government was preparing severe measures against a number of foreign correspondents. Part of these correspondents have avoided grasp of the police by their departure. Meanwhile the remaining correspondents have given the desired assurance that in future they will refrain from all malicious tendencies and avoid ambiguity in their dispatches. For this reason, and to aid intelligent foreign judgment of these events, correspondents have been spared being immediately sent out of the country. Instead they have been granted a two months' period of probation."

Will Meet at Potsdam

The Cabinet has decided to convene the Reichstag between March 3 and 8 at the Garrison Church, Potsdam. At the tomb of Frederick the Great, President von Hindenburg is to lay a wreath as part of the opening ceremony symbolic of Germany's return to many ideals of the old empire. The Government has formally announced that it will ask the Reichstag to pass empowering laws giving the Cabinet unhampered authority to govern without Parliament.

Capt. Hermann Goering, Reich's commissioner of interior affairs for Prussia, issued an order today to the police, instructing that only candidates with a "proper patriotic viewpoint" should be accepted for police replacements. He suggested that leaders of the Brown Shirt army and the Steel Helmets be consulted in making selections. He also proposed special honors for police distinguishing themselves in the battle to eradicate Communism.

Germany does not intend to invoke military martial law, although the present civil martial law in effect throughout the Reich under police administration is not expected to be removed for some weeks.

Takes Control of Police

Cabinet members are understood to have informed the President as to the situation existing between the Reich and the states. Late Monday the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, acting under a recent emergency decree, took charge of the police in Hesse, and the Free City of Bremen, placing his own officials in charge. This action follows similar steps in the Free City of Hamburg.

In Bremen the Senate dissolved in response to a demand of the National Socialist district leader, and new elections will be held by which Fascists expect to gain control of the state government, where Reichstag elections show they have a plurality. New elections will also be held in the Hessian Diet, where a similar situation exists.

Meanwhile in many cities throughout Germany the swastika flag of the Hitlerites and the black, white and red of the old empire, which is the symbol of the Nationalist Party, fly over public buildings.

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Things Present

The series of articles based on the achievements of the members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet begins today with a sketch of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

These are great days to be cheerful. Read the editorial "Smiling With Mark Tapley" and the second item in the Mirror of World Opinion.

Oddly enough, the last American panic occurred in a Roosevelt Administration, as you will note in Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

Dr. Holmes was at his best in his notes, and an especially amusing one is published on the Home Forum page.

Eight "tools" are described in today's installment of the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series.

Another set of Pict-O-Grams will be found on the Daily Features page. Readers who are successful in answering the five questions are invited to submit their lists.

And Things to Come

America's new Postmaster-General, James A. Farley, is to be the subject of the second article in the Cabinet Members series, appearing tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a selection of the best cartoons of the week.

Sixty Per Cent of Farm Debt Carried by 12 Midwest States

Total Farm Mortgage Liability in United States Is $8,500,000,000, Much of Which Is in Areas of Great Speculation in Prosperity Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, Kan.—The farm mortgage debt of the United States is about $8,500,000,000. It has been declining since 1928, when the peak was $9,468,000,000. Twelve states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—carry 59.5 per cent of the load.

These states have 33 per cent of the nation's farms—but they are responsible for almost two-thirds of the mortgages. The remaining debt is in these areas: north Atlantic states, 6.8 per cent; south Atlantic states, 5.5; south central states, 13.7, and western states, 14.5.

About 58 per cent of the farms in the nation are free of mortgage debt. And the load is distributed very unequally even in the middle West. In Kansas, as an illustration, 56 per cent of the farms operated by owners are unencumbered.

Declining commodity prices have been the main factor in bringing the farm mortgage burden into the spotlight of public attention. In 1928, the peak year for this business, farm products sold for 139 per cent of average pre-war prices (1910 to 1914). In November of 1932 the index stood at 54. That is the basis for the talk among farmers about "iron debts and rubber dollars."

In two types of agricultural areas the farm mortgage debacle is especially serious. The first is in very fertile areas, such as Iowa, where there was much speculation in land during the prosperous period. Present commodity prices will not support the capital investment in these localities. The problem in economic reconstruction for the people there is somewhat similar to the one faced by owners of city office structures which were built during the period of high costs and largely on borrowed money.

It also is impossible for many debtors in the "one-crop" regions to meet their interest payments. This is especially true with producers of cotton and wheat, in which price declines have been unusually severe.

But despite the low market levels for farm products, many borrowers who are engaged in diversified agriculture, if the mortgage load is not too great, are still solvent. There is no general rule that will apply to the farm mortgage situation over the entire nation, or even in one state.

Indeed, it frequently is difficult for the manager of a farm mortgage organization to determine a policy these days even with one of his various loans in default. And in any event, few foreclosures are being started, especially in the Middle West. In Iowa the mora-

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Greek President Calls on Tsaldaris To Form Cabinet

Demand Made for Severe Punishment of Leaders of Recent Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, March 8—A wave of popular resentment aroused by the one-day coup d'état led by Gen. Nicholas Plastiras caused the interim government which was formed yesterday to take steps to accelerate the advent to power of Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, whose party, the Popularists, gained an absolute majority of 24 in Sunday's election for the Chamber of Deputies.

Today President Zaimis called upon Mr. Tsaldaris to form a new cabinet.

There is strong demand that stern punishment be meted out to General Plastiras and his accomplices. General Condylis, who yesterday wired President Zaimis that he would march on Athens with the entire second army if General Plastiras was not removed, arrived here today. Meanwhile General Plastiras has disappeared.

A gratifying feature of the events of the past two days has been the moderation displayed by Mr. Tsaldaris, who has constantly counseled patience to his followers both in the capital and in the provinces. His attitude is regarded as a happy augury for the future stability of Greek democracy, although Mr. Tsaldaris is a monarchist by conviction.

Boulaye Succeeds To Claudel's Post

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—M. André de la Boulaye, veteran of the French diplomatic service, today was named Ambassador to Washington.

He succeeds M. Paul Claudel, who was named to the Brussels post succeeding M. Charles Corbin, who in turn was appointed to go to London.

M. Charles Alphand, former Minister to Dublin, was named Ambassador to Moscow.

M. Aime Joseph de Fleuriau, Ambassador to London, and Count François Robert de Jean, who held the same post at Moscow, will retire.

M. de la Boulaye had been assistant director in the Foreign Ministry. He was first secretary of the embassy in Washington during the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. During that time he became well acquainted with President Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Farmers, in 1788, Asked Debt 'Burthen' Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Before prosperity, technocracy or even the steam engine, Louisa County was pleading for economy in government and legislative assistance to ease the farmer's financial strain.

On Oct. 15, 1788, the journal of the House of Delegates records: "A petition of sundry freeholders . . . was read . . . setting forth the great burthen of debuts, both public and private, the low price and inconsiderable demand for country produce, the prevailing embarrassments of commerce and the short crops of the present year. . . . There is an absolute necessity for legislative interference to prevent the distress that might accrue . . . and praying that either a payment of debts by installments or surrender of property by valuation be adopted."

The petition was referred to "the committee of the House on the state of the Commonwealth."

Russians Reject Invitation to Sit On League Board

Nations' Refusal to Grant Moscow Recognition Is Given as Main Reason

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 8—The Soviet Government today rejected an invitation by the League of Nations to sit on the advisory committee on the Far Eastern dispute and at the same time made an obvious bid for recognition by countries which have not acknowledged the validity of the Moscow régime.

As a principal reason for refusing to be represented on the advisory committee consisting of 21 League members and possibly the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, cited the fact that 13 of these countries do not maintain diplomatic relations with Russia. By refusal to recognize the Soviet régime or send diplomatic representatives to Moscow, these states, declared the commissar in a letter to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, "give proof of their hostile attitude" toward Russia. For this reason the Soviet representative on the Far Eastern committee could not have any contact with the majority of the members.

The Soviet Government, concludes the letter, "does not consider it possible to bind itself to decisions taken by the League Assembly nor to partake at present in the advisory committee." The Moscow régime, however, admits that "certain coincidences" exist between the League's and the Russian attitude toward the Far Eastern dispute. The Soviet Government pledges itself to coöperate in every possible way in settling the Far Eastern conflict and in consolidating peace.

Mr. Litvinoff's letter points out that Russia is not a signatory of the League Covenant, nor the Nine Power treaty cited in the Assembly's reports, although it is a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg pact. The note condemns military conquest and pledges respect for the territorial integrity and independence of all states. Mr. Litvinoff recalls that Russia at the disarmament conference has proposed general total disarmament and quite recently submitted a definition of an aggressor state to strengthen the Paris pact.

In short, Russia's reply accepts the fundamental bases of the League program, but refuses to participate in the League committee.

Japanese Are in Control Of All Gateways in Wall

JEHOL CITY, Jehol, March 8 (AP)—The Japanese army completed today the seizure of 250 miles of the Great Wall of China, extending from the Inner Mongolia border to the Yellow Sea.

General Kawahara's sixteenth infantry brigade occupied Koupeikow, the Great Wall gateway to Peiping, at noon. The brigade was engaged in a six-hour battle in ousting the Chinese from the last pass they held in the wall on the southern Jehol frontier.

The Chinese fled in the direction of Peiping. Airplanes bombed the retreating columns. The Japanese have halted at the pass. They deny that they intend to push on to Peiping unless reprisals against the Japanese population in that city force them to.

A Peiping dispatch announces the resignation of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, North China war lord.

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—The Cabinet approved and sent to the Privy Council today the draft of a communication in which Japan is expected to notify the League of Nations about March 20 of her withdrawal.

The Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, previously submitted the draft to the Emperor for his approval.

Church Uprising Against Repeal of Dry Law Planned

Conferees Confident of Holding 25 States Loyal to Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—A nation-wide rising of the churches to wage relentless war against ratification of prohibition repeal in the states was envisaged by delegates to the emergency prohibition conference as they departed for all parts of the country today to open the campaign in their home areas.

Encouraged by the enthusiasm of the two-day conference ended today and the pledges from representatives of more than 30 religious bodies to present a united front, they confidently believed they would be able to hold at least 25 states loyal to the Eighteenth Amendment, or more than enough to preserve it in the Constitution. The major battle is to be waged in the 30 states considered most sympathetic to the dry cause.

Delegates left behind them provisions for the establishment of a permanent organization to coördinate church forces in the defense of prohibition. An executive committee of nine, responsible to a national committee of 100, is to be charged with the collection of funds and the conduct of a nation-wide propaganda campaign to arouse church-going elements to the menace of repeal.

Action of the conference injects a new element into the dry line-up in the prohibition battle. Heretofore the churches have worked through existing professional dry organizations or as individual dry groups. Action of the conference would have the effect of setting up a great unified church organization as distinct from the professional dry groups.

They plan to coöperate with the organized drys, but terms of the resolution adopted by the conference imply that they will consider themselves a separate entity in no way subordinate to the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, high command of professional drys for several years.

A small group in the conference sought to have stricken out sections of the "plan of action" resolution adopted today which, in their opinion, implied just such a conflict between existing dry organizations and the new committee of church groups, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

It was also emphasized that the leaders of the professional dry organizations are ineligible for membership on the executive committee of nine of the emergency conference, in order to avoid any interlocking directorate which would subject either group to the domination of the other.

Professional drys will hold their organization conference here beginning tomorrow, when they will plan

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Jail Empty 10 Years In Cheese-Making County of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKHAM, Eng.—For the tenth year in succession there were no prisoners for trial at the assizes held here recently. Rutland's claim to be the most law-abiding county in Great Britain is unchallenged.

Only 16 policemen are needed to watch over the 97,000 acres of the county and control the 17,000 or so Rutlanders. Mr. F. W. Golder, chief constable, finds it difficult to recall when the whitewashed prison cell in the police station last had a tenant. He has ample time for indulging in his favorite pastime of gardening.

In the opinion of Mr. Golder, absence of big towns is largely responsible for lawfulness. Crime is a product of environment, he says. In this cheese-making country everyone knows everyone else and they all try to be friendly to each other.

In many ways the life of Rutland remains the same as it did in feudal days. Old families have managed to retain their estates to a greater extent than in most other parts of the country. The landlords show great interest in the well-being of their tenants and by assisting them whenever possible, help to make them contented. There is a lot to be said in favor of the old feudal system, says Mr. Golder.

New Federal Notes Urged Backed by Reserve Banks Instead of Issue of Scrip

New York Banks Resume Business Under Federal Restrictions

State Is, However, Prepared for Scrip

Tenseness Eases as Funds for Pay Rolls Are Made Available by Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—New York City banks were opened again today for the transaction of business limited by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William H. Woodin. Simultaneously, it was announced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that he had named Mr. Alfred E. Smith chairman of his state scrip board, the formation of which was authorized by an act of the Legislature last night.

While the banks here will be circumscribed in their activities by the Treasury order, the consensus in business and financial quarters is that their operations will be broad enough to meet the needs of the hour, in that they will be able to finance the movement for foodstuffs into the city, to supply funds for meeting pay rolls, will cash pay checks and permit depositors to withdraw funds for necessary supplies. These operations will, however, be confined to commercial banks.

Mutual savings banks will invoke the rule provided for in New York State which requires depositors to give written notice 60 days in advance of withdrawal of funds from their accounts. This notice will become effective from the day the savings banks reopen their doors at the end of the bank holiday.

$100,000,000 Cash on Hand

This is the third time these banks have taken this action, the other instances having been in 1907 and during the World War.

The Federal Reserve Bank opened today for the first time since Friday, thereby assuring member banks sufficient cash for necessitous payments. It was said that these member banks have more than $100,000,000 of cash on hand, and that the Federal Reserve here has much more than this, having received more than $100,000,000 of new money from Washington since last Friday. These reports could not, however, for obvious reasons, be officially confirmed.

One of the biggest bankers in New York told the Monitor correspondent here today that the reopening of the banks for operations under the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury was indicative that the scrambled situation which existed here all day yesterday had been cleared up. He held that the action of the banks today was bound to result in increased confidence and emphasized that the situation entirely warranted this. He was optimistic of the speedy lifting of the financial clouds.

Do Not Expect Use of Scrip

Governor Lehman, in naming Mr. Smith to head the state scrip board, also made public the appointment of four other members of the directorate: Mr. Nathan L. Miller, one-time governor and a foremost lawyer; Mr. Lincoln Cromwell, acting president of the Merchants' Association; Mr. Jerome D. Barnum, Syracuse publisher, and Mr. Robert Jackson of Jamestown.

The Lehman scrip organization will be officially known as the Emergency Certificate Corporation and will issue scrip which will be legal tender throughout New York State in event the plan is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Despite this preparedness for an emergency monetary medium, doubt was expressed among leading bankers here that the Empire State would have to resort to the use of scrip.

Bankers here who are opposing scrip issuance can only see in such a medium a resort to the kind of inflation they hold should be avoided, and in support of this theory they call attention to the action of the commodity markets on the second day of the nation-wide bank holiday, as indicative of inflationary price movements.

March to Recovery Goes Briskly Ahead

By the Associated Press

MR. WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Secretary of the Treasury, eliminated the question of using scrip by announcing that a plan was being formulated to circulate actual currency.

Backed by a Treasury Department order reopening Federal Reserve banks for limited transactions with members, financial institutions in many localities resumed business on a restricted basis.

Announcement was made that President Roosevelt intends to continue his command of the monetary situation until permanent legislation is possible and that a new proclamation is due on Thursday night when the present national holiday ends.

It was learned the situation in America in no way affected Great Britain's policy with regard to the gold standard, no return being contemplated at this time.

In many states wide banking powers were given either to Governors or to bank superintendents.

With gradually loosening restrictions, the bank holiday will be continued until Congress passes new legislation.

Maximum use of currency (other than gold) is intended, keeping use of scrip to a minimum.

Boston Holding Fast in Face of Financial Siege

Banks Take Deposits but to Be Paid Out Only to Depositor in Person

Boston is holding on today under a financial siege.

The statement given out by the Boston Clearing House Association following yesterday's session does not clear up the financial predicament from which the average citizen today is seeking a way to extricate himself.

Aside from the fact that a medium of making change has been established, the opening of banks throughout the Commonwealth is attended by too many restrictions to be of much definite help.

Boston banks in the membership of the clearing house organization today are accepting deposits "consisting entirely of United States currency and coin." This acceptance is subject to regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury which provide that "any banking institution may create special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without restrictions or limitations."

In regard to acceptance of these deposits, the banks associated with the Boston Clearing House have issued this statement: "For the present, these banks will keep these deposits either in cash or in a special deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, to be held by such Federal Reserve Bank solely to meet drafts on these accounts. Until other provisions can be made, these deposits will be subject to withdrawal only on demand by the depositor in

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Sports Beat Liquor In the British Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Alcoholism has practically disappeared in the British army. This striking claim is made by Sir Harold Fawcus, Director General, army medical services, in an official report issued in London.

It supplements evidence given before the Royal Commission on Licensing Reform by Dr. Courtney Weeks, president National Temperance League. Speaking on June 3, 1930, Dr. Weeks said that in the British army during the preceding year 85 per cent of new recruits had joined the Royal Army Temperance Association as total abstainers, while in the navy 50 per cent of the men had elected, under an arrangement which first came into operation in 1928, to receive extra pay instead of the rum ration previously supplied to them.

Sir Harold Fawcus associates the reform with the recreation now enjoyed by British soldiers. Various forms of sport are encouraged, he said, and little leisure is left for vicious pursuits.

Cotton Mills Announce Full-Time Work for 500

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8 (AP)—The Queen City Cotton Mills of Burlington announced today that the mills would commence full time operation next Monday, employing about 500 workers. Increased orders during the past few days, officials said, would provide for capacity operation for several weeks at least.

Growing Confidence Felt By Steady Progress to Steadiness

Washington Works For New Currency

Gold Ban to Continue After 'Holiday'—Roosevelt to State Stand Thursday

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Uncertainty over the immediate steps which will and will not be taken in the banking crisis began to melt away today as authoritative indications were given of the prospective measures which are emerging from conferences under President Roosevelt's guidance, proceeding almost continuously. It can be said:

1. That widespread use of scrip is being strongly opposed by Treasury and White House. "The people want real money, not scrip," was said in one high quarter.

2. All bank deposits, bad as well as good, will not be guaranteed by the Government, for that would jeopardize the nation's credit. But the number of banks which will have to "go through the wringer" are expected relatively to be very few.

3. But more currency must come into general use, if not through a scrip stop-gap, then through issuance of new currency not convertible into gold.

To Continue Ban on Gold

4. When banks open, the ban on gold payments will be continued by legislation or presidential proclamation to prevent hoarding and export.

5. Congress will meet this week very briefly, to pass two or three emergency matters, then adjourn for two or three weeks, leaving President Roosevelt with authority to cope with the banking crisis and prepare legislation to reorganize and reform the nation's financial structure. This program will be presented to Congress at that date, a few weeks hence, when it is completed.

6. President Roosevelt's message opening the special session will not only ask for emergency action on banks, but may contain one or two surprises, or may be followed by a supplementary message, with the purpose of dealing speedily with other pressing national problems.

These are the tangible indications which are now available. As will be seen, they reveal chiefly what the Administration will not do.

What It Will Do

What it will do still remains in more obscurity. But plans for reopening the nation's banks on a reclassified and knit-together basis under the Federal Reserve System are more insistently mentioned in high quarters.

And if the banking system thus reorganized requires emergency currency, it is now proposed to provide it through issue of new Federal Reserve currency based on liquid assets of sound banks, but without convertibility into gold. An issue of $2,000,000,000 has been mentioned. But in authoritative circles it appears that every effort is being made to keep every prospective issue down to a minimum. Certainly $2,000,000,000 appears very high. As in the case of scrip, increasing public confidence will reduce the necessity of new money.

The essence of the proposal most frequently mentioned as a constructive reform of banking—the program which presumably President Roosevelt will work out in the next two or three weeks—rests on an integration of all sound banks with the Federal Reserve System, and classification of all banks into different categories, to indicate how and when they shall open.

Banks in Three Classes

For the immediate future, it is proposed to divide banks into three classes.

The first group would persuade the Federal Reserve System that they possessed liquidity of 75 per cent. Such banks would be permitted to reopen very shortly, perhaps under the major restriction of a percentage limitation on withdrawals.

The second group would have a middle range of liquidity: say from 40 or 50 per cent to 75 per cent. They could open when their officials and representatives of the Federal Reserve System considered it safe.

All others banks would fall into a third group, which might either be kept closed and liquidated under public authority or allowed to open at their own risk.

Exceptions to these rigid classifications would of course exist and many sound banks without the liquidity would require special treatment and protection.

The branch banking provisions of the Glass bill, it is anticipated, would fit into such a project to tie weaker links in the banking system into the general fabric.

Roosevelt Faces Problems

In evolving his ultimate program, President Roosevelt is clearly facing a thousand difficulties. Thus time and close study are required, and he wishes his program to be complete and bomb-proof when he presents it to Congress. One difficulty turns on possible conflict with state banking

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mammoth Cave Disclosed in Moravia By Application of Radio Short Waves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Two years of radio explorations of the caves of Moravia have tested the application of short waves to discovery of geological secrets, hitherto inaccessible to the ordinary investigator.

In the summer of 1931, Mr. Volker Pritsch, a young Czechoslovak radio expert, began experimenting with a wandering short-wave apparatus through the Moravian caves. Later he published an article on the probable geological construction of the hitherto undiscovered regions between the Macocha caves and the Oeden valley.

The later researches of Prof. Karel Absolon, the leading authority on this district, substantiated Mr. Pritsch's conclusions and last December led to the discovery of one of the biggest limestone caves in Europe.

Mr. Pritsch was seeking the lost course of the River Prunkva, which after appearing in the Macocha caves descends into measureless caverns and wanders underground for some miles. By the aid of a short-wave sender he measured the differences in intensity of sound, at various points by means of a portable receiver.

From these variations it was established that the absorption of electrical waves was less through air than through rock. Mr. Pritsch concluded that an increase in sound intensity indicated that in the intervening space between the cave containing the microphone and that in which the receiver was placed there must exist air chambers—in other words, that caves must occupy the intervening space.

This assumption was later verified by practical explorations. Differences in sound intensity were found to be independent of the distances from the sender.

Objections Made To Compulsory Vaccination Bill

Efforts to Extend Practice to Private Schools Meet Opposition

Compulsory vaccination represents class legislation, commercially beneficial to the medical profession and to the manufacturers of virus, Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson of Wayland told the Legislative Committee on Public Health yesterday. Seven manufacturers of virus had an income in 1931 of $24,000,000, with one recording a profit of more than $4,000,000, she said.

Other commercial interests would not be permitted to have their own profits dictated for them, Mr. John S. Codman, chairman of the Citizen's Committee Against Compulsory Vaccination, declared. Voluntary vaccination is the solution, he averred. If vaccination is effective, it needs no compulsion to win the people, he explained; if it is not, compulsion is criminal.

The 1932 "smallpox scare" in Fitchburg, when practically the whole population was re-vaccinated, was used consistently by the opponents of compulsion as illustrative of the abuses of vaccination and its incompatibility with the public health. Instead of the "modern methods of isolation and sanitation a whole population was made sick," according to the opponents of vaccination, with six fatalities attributable to vaccination and none to the disease. Mrs. Henderson read four affidavits, which, she asserted, were made out by relatives and proved that vaccination had been the cause of the fatalities.

To the denial of Dr. George H. Bigelow, state commissioner of public health, that fatalities attributable to vaccination were recorded in Fitchburg, Mrs. Henderson replied that until the law requires vaccination to be named as a cause or a contributary cause of fatalities, the effect of vaccination will not be known. The complications that follow vaccination are named instead, she explained. When England required the identification of the part played by inoculation, thousands of death certificates suddenly appeared with vaccination named, she asserted.

Dr. Bigelow, sponsor of the bill to extend compulsory vaccination into private schools, asserted the amount of smallpox is 115 times as great in states prohibiting compulsory vaccination as it is in Massachusetts. Dr. Perrin T. Wilson of Cambridge and others, in analyzing these figures, indicated that the medical profession finds other names for fatalities when they result from causes which medicine was supposed to have exorcised. He spoke of an epidemic in the army, actually a disease against which inoculation is supposed to be effective, and said the fatalities were attributed to an "unknown fever."

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Arthur Wilson's Singers.
7:30 "Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC dance music.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 American Legion Program; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 NBC, "Jimmy Kemper"; popular.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 NBC and local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Studio soloist.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Vagabond Orchestra; Ken Murray.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Concert, Miss Antonia Brico, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Studio soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:20 Flower talk; contest band.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Male quartet.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Popular vocal program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Program from Boston Y. M. C. A.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; John P. Medbury.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 Noon—"The Monitor Views the News." Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC popular programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:10 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents "Tristan and Isolde."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS musical programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Palmer House Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Yankee Mixed Quartet.
4:45 p. m.—CBS program.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Thursday; minimum temperature tonight near 32; fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday except probably snow flurries in west portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder in northwest portion; snow flurries tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast gales over north portion, shifting to westerly and diminishing this afternoon or early tonight, and fresh to strong westerly winds over south portion and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday, except probably light rain or snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	44	50	Montreal ...	24	34
Bismarck	12	56	Nantucket ...	50	50
Boston	43	43	New Orleans.	48	60
Buffalo	32	40	New York ...	44	52
Calgary	4	26	Norfolk, Va..	44	60
Charleston ...	48	68	North Platte.	30	62
Chicago	36	38	Philadelphia.	46	56
Cincinnati ...	36	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	32	62	Pittsburgh ..	34	48
Eastport, Me.	34	34	Portland, Me.	38	38
Hatteras	48	64	Raleigh	42	64
Honolulu, T.H. ..		72	St. Louis ...	40	48
7 p.m. Mar. 7	68	..	St. Paul	28	40
Helena, Mont.	28	46	Salt Lake City	34	52
Huron, S. D..	20	42	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville.	44	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	34	58
Kansas City.	40	48	Seattle	38	50
Key West ...	70	80	Tampa	54	68
Los Angeles .	56	78	Washington.	44	56
Memphis	44	46	Wichita, Kan.	40	48
Miami, Fla...	64	74	Williston, N.D.	8	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 8.
B—Maximum March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:48 p. m., Thursday 9:02 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:18 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Machinery Held As Innocent Of Idleness Charge

Dr. Jackson Says Invention Has Tended to Stabilize Employment

Invention and increased utilization of machinery cannot truthfully be ascribed as the cause of cyclic unemployment such as that of today, according to Dr. Dugald C. Jackson. The statement appears in an article on "Machinery and Unemployment" in the March issue of Technology Review, published by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Jackson, who is head of the department of electrical engineering at Technology, points out that many of the serious conditions in the world today are due to a lack of adequate use of modern inventions.

A "moratorium of invention," he explains, is designed to restrain the monster machine in favor of man power. But the conception, development and advantageous use of machinery requires more "creative" power of thought than does reliance on muscle power. Machinery he defines as "physical means of substituting mechanical power (in part or in whole) in place of muscular power."

Those who allege that the general introduction of machinery has been the cause of an unfair distribution of wealth and instability of employment today as compared to earlier times, he points out, "have failed to examine the facts and their relations, upon which the truth of such allegations must rest."

"Scientific invention and machinery have stabilized conditions of living and likewise employment in so many eminent features that we are prone to forget the origins of our assurance and our conveniences," he declares later.

Here the writer briefly enumerates several of the betterments which these influences have introduced into western civilization as contrasted with the seventeenth or earlier centuries. These developments, he says, "have introduced a new division of labor, which is the substitution of the forces of mechanical power in place of muscular power, with a marked consequent emphasis on mental skill. Adaptation of labor," he says, "is a better term than division of labor to represent modern conditions."

Machinery also has lifted the burden of autocratic oppression from the shoulders of artisans, he states. Cheapened cost of production through the use of machinery has accompanied lessened hours of muscle-workers' labor, the writer says. The only civilized cure, he later declares, "is to prevent these changes that are caused by invention and the use of machinery from causing destitution. This may be done by placing responsibility for far-sighted provision on those commercial, industrial or other profit-making activities favorably affected by the changes." It is also necessary for us to use economy of means in adapting our ways to the new functions, Dr. Jackson explained.

"It is necessary for us to devise means to accomplish this end," the writer says in conclusion, "but it is a pity to hysterically condemn a great humanistic movement as a whole because of faults in its details."

College No Bigger Than Its Faculty, Dr. Park Declares

The most important part of a college is its faculty, said Dr. Edgar E. Park, president of Wheaton College, at the annual banquet of the Greater Boston Wesleyan Alumni Association at the University Club last night.

"More and more students are recognizing that the selection of a college for sentimental reasons is a serious error," he said. "A college is no bigger and no smaller than its faculty. The best reason for selecting a particular college is so we may sit at the feet of some great teacher."

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan, discussed the progress the college is making. "The budget," he said, "has been decreased without affecting salaries or wages at all. The income has decreased, but only slightly, while the endowment increased $200,000 during the last year. The student body is of the usual size and a smaller number of men than usual have had to leave."

New officers of the association elected were Mr. John H. Underhill '18, president and alumni council representative; Mr. James V. Gridley '17, vice-president; Mr. William G. Guernsey '31, secretary; and Mr. William V. Tripp '24, treasurer. On account of the present bank moratorium the new treasurer accepted checks or merely promises to pay in lieu of cash for the dinner.

Kansas to Vote Down Repeal, Governor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas favors retention of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a statement made by Gov. Alfred M. Landon in reply to an inquiry on the subject.

"I am personally opposed to any movement to legalize the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor," declared Governor Landon, "and shall exert my best efforts to maintain rigid law enforcement including existing state and national prohibitory laws."

The manner and time of voting on the repeal amendment will probably be decided by the Kansas Legislature now in session. The judiciary committees of the two branches of the Legislature are working on bills to provide for a vote and convention.

Events Tonight

Lowell Institute: Second lecture in series, "The British Anti-Slavery Movement," by Prof. Reginald Coupland of Oxford, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Farewell reception to Mr. Fabien Sevitzky by members of his ensembles, Hotel Bradford, 9.

People's Art Federation: Bridge, auspices women's division, Temple Mishkan Tefila Schoolhouse, Roxbury 8.

Unitarian Club: Dinner meeting, address, "Personalities of the Roosevelt Cabinet," by Mr. Edward E. Whiting, newspaper man and author, Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

Boston section, National Council of Jewish Juniors: Anniversary celebration and ball, 8:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Tremont Temple: Lecture, "Franklin: the Practical American," by Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Readings from modern poetry, by Mrs. Merrill Hunt, 8.

Women's Republican Club: Concert by Temple Glee Club of Brockton, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Romance of Military Photography," by Capt. D. M. Reeves, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Landscape paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Land of Windmills," 9:15; "The Maple Tree," 11; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "The Bad Old Habit of Senatorial Courtesy," by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Conference on "Coördination of Distress Communications," Civil Service Examination Room, Customs House, 10:30.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Entertainment program, 1 Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Youth conference; morning meetings, 10, 11:15; luncheon, 12:45; afternoon meeting, 3; Hotel Statler.

Independent Oil Men's Association: Meetings and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Meeting and entertainment program. Salada Auditorium, corner of Berkeley and Stuart Streets, 2.

Cambridge Y. W. C. A.: Regional conference, 7 Temple Street, Cambridge, all day.

Volunteers of America: Luncheon, speaking program, 25 Brattle Street, 12:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 2.30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Guillo di Blass. Through March 11.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition of embroidery by Mrs. Harris P. Mosher. Through March 10.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition by Adolph Arssen. Through March.

For further exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

Ontario Jobless Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Mr. Fred Marsh, superintendent of the Ontario Employment Bureau, reports that since the beginning of the year, personal applications for employment totaled 14,000, with the result that 2314 received temporary work and a few permanent jobs. Since the middle of January, 169 men have been sent to Camp Borden, where a section of railway track is being taken up, and grading done.

New Plants Give 300 Jobs

About 300 additional people were given employment by the 18 new industries established in Metropolitan Boston during January, according to the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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Hoover Assured Of Warm Regard By New Yorkers

Former President Inspects Skyscrapers on Walk With Secretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—That Mr. Herbert Hoover, President during four of the most stressful years in the nation's history, holds a warm place in the hearts of New York citizens was made apparent to him yesterday in the course of a long early morning walk in the city streets.

It was just 7:30 o'clock when the doors of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel swung behind him and his secretary, Mr. Lawrence Richey, and they walked out into the gray mist that wreathed the summits of the skyscraper cliffs. The thirty-first President wanted to look at some of the new buildings that had sprung up in the nation's chief city during his years in the White House, and the walk was a real breathing spell in that, for the first time in four years, his steps were not dogged by a Secret Service entourage.

It was the real New York that he saw—not Broadway, not Park Avenue, although his route lay along the latter. It was the hour of the white-collar worker hastening to office, shop and factory to punch an 8:30 time clock.

Dark business suit and a felt hat rather low on his forehead were not calculated to attract much attention to Mr. Hoover's identity, but many persons recognized him as he took the street lengths in a long, untiring stride and it came to be something more than a walk in a big city of many changes, where neighborliness is not the custom. It was an intimate, friendly one, with hats raised to him and warm greetings.

Back at the hotel, Mr. Hoover plunged again into conferences relating to personal affairs and in particular to social service organizations in which he has a major interest. Among those who talked with him in his suite during the day were Mr. Edgar Rickard, director of the American Relief Administration and treasurer of the White House Conference on Child Health; Mrs. William Brown Meloney, director of the Child Foundation of the American Child Health Association; Dr. S. J. Crumbine, head of the American Child Health Association, and Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, a member of the associations' executive committee.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War in the Hoover Cabinet, was one of those who called to pay their respects to Mr. Hoover during the day.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Two first appearances are made by artists in Boston this week. At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls there are crayon drawings by Mr. Homer Ellertson, and silver-point drawings by Miss Thelma Wood. This is a widely contrasted pair, and one learns by looking at their respective works how flexible is the word "drawing," what vastly varying techniques may be included under its heading.

Miss Wood draws her silver-points with the delicate, clean line that characterizes that pencil. She produces depictions which begin with some naturalistic origin, an animal or plant portrayal, but she develops the design with fanciful details, so that ears, stalks, tendrils, leaves blend into elaborate design motives. Miss Wood is primarily a decorative craftswoman, her work serves as delightful illustrative material. She displays great patience and restraint.

Mr. Ellertson uses the crayon not for its line qualities but for tonal effects. Genre subjects, some of Mexican origin, are portrayed by him, in a facile, mildly distorted, atmospheric manner. He, too, is an illustrator, but with esthetic modifications. He is capricious, flexible, gifted.

Fine Arts Theater

A Bostonian, Mr. Adolph Aissen, exhibits his paintings at the Fine Arts Theater.

This painter hunts for scenic views in nature and paints them with effectiveness. He has an eye for decorative elements which occur as a result of the forms of trees, hills, roof-tops coming in juxtaposition. The blending, veiled tones of impressionistic visualization appeal to him particularly, and he succeeds in achieving some quite impressive schemes. His work is distinguished for its lack of uniformity, for the diversity of methods used by the painter.

Boston Public Library

On the upper floor of the Boston Public Library there may be seen colored reproductions of works by great masters of painting. The recently developed processes of color reproduction make these facsimiles extraordinarily close to the original. Only a fussy connoisseur would be bothered by differences which occur as a result of the mechanized process and the change of materials.

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It's because we iron full dress smartness into every day shirts. Experience the satisfaction of wearing professionally ironed shirts and feel well dressed all day. They cost less when included in the family bundle.
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Old Paper Is Made 'Good as New' By Late Inventions

Conversion of waste paper into new types of high-grade types of book, writing and other paper now has been made possible through the perfecting of a new de-inking process, according to Mr. James Flett of Chicago, waste paper dealer. Through this process, invented by Mr. Francis H. Snyder, industrial chemist, any sort of ink or color, including rotogravures, can be removed from printed papers and mixed papers can be converted into pulp and substituted for ground wood pulp, it is said.

Mr. Flett has just opened a Boston warehouse for accumulation, packing and shipping of waste paper, particularly overissue newspapers that are used in large quantities in foreign countries as wrapping paper, especially China and the Dutch Indies. From this warehouse, it is expected, a large volume of export business will be developed.

Mr. Flett also is of the opinion that paper manufacture now can be conducted in or near large cities—the source of large supplies of waste paper and the big selling market for the finished new paper. He has arranged with owners of the patents on the new process for placing licenses for its use throughout the country, and paper manufactured through the use of the Snyder process, it is said, has resulted in some cases in a sheet superior to the original, both from the standpoint of color and strength.

De-inking of higher grades of papers has been possible for some years but it has been considered impossible to remove ink from ground wood papers. The first change in this field came about through production of a new non-carbon ink which could be neutralized and rendered colorless by a chemical process not detrimental to the paper.

Mrs. Dall to Speak Over Radio Twice a Week

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, daughter of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, yesterday signed a contract with a New York store whereby she will speak twice a week over the radio, beginning March 17, for six weeks.

Mrs. Dall's talks, on Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9:45 until 10 o'clock, will be radiocast only in the New York metropolitan area. Her first talk will be given a week from Friday.

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Equipped with the patented cedarized retainer, these storage boxes are actually immune from moths. Large storage space—box is 30x14x12. Ideal for blankets, coats and other winter garments.
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COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE

Church Uprising Against Repeal of Dry Law Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

their individual course of action in the fight to come.

The final resolution adopted by the conference, after providing for the establishment of the permanent organization under an executive committee of nine, charged that committee with the following responsibilities:

"(a) Raise emergency prohibition fund, apportioning the receipts as may be determined by the campaign committee.

"(b) Conduct a speaking campaign for the purpose of:

"1. Arousing the people.

"2. Filling the prohibition emergency fund.

"3. Coöperating in the organization of states and communities. The speakers used shall be as much as possible volunteer and approved by the participating organizations. Their expenses only may be paid by the campaign committee.

"(c) Insure the nomination and so far as possible the election of delegates to the ratifying conventions who will vote against ratification of the repeal amendment. Efforts should be made to perfect organization down through states to the local community, making use as far as possible of all existing prohibition organizations.

"(d) Suggest the responsibility to existing organizations in the production of literature, the promotion of total abstinence, the organization of resistance to repeal and promoting a united effort in every state which has repealed its state prohibition law for the purpose of restoring that legislation.

"It is recommended that the church boards be primarily responsible for a powerful inspirational and educational drive among their constituencies."

Boston Leaders to Try Volunteers' Relief Fare

A taste of the food served to the unemployed at the one-cent cafeteria of the Volunteers of America will be given to 100 business, professional and society men and women who on Thursday will attend a luncheon as guests of the Volunteers at their welfare center at 25 Brattle Street.

Speakers scheduled to address the gathering include Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Mayor James M. Curley.

Books as Theater 'Tickets' Go to Chicago Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Children and adults filed into two movie theaters on the South Side here recently, each carrying a book under his arm. The books were their tickets and were to go to the school libraries in the neighborhood.

More than 3000 volumes were counted. "Alice in Wonderland," "David Copperfield," books of fiction, books of reference, boys' books and girls' books were received. The campaign for books was launched by the East Seventy-fifth Street Business Men's Association at the request of the principals in the schools who had reported lack of funds for replacing worn-out books.

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Idaho to Extend Farm Mortgages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Idaho will not for the present foreclose on mortgages which farmers have put on their ands with loans from the school land endowment fund, Mr. Frank J. Keenan, chief clerk in the Department of Public Investments, stated.

The policy of the State heretofore has been not to foreclose so long as the debtor shows a desire to retain his farm and to make an ultimate payment, but this lenient policy has been carried a step farther, Mr. Keenan said, with the interference of Governor Ross in a case on which the Department of Public Investments had worked for more than a year to avoid a foreclosure.

There is an added problem in Idaho in foreclosures by the State, Mr. Keenan stated, because the loans are not the property of the State but of the children of the State. They are investments from the school land endowment fund.

Boston Stage Notes

"Cavalcade," filmed version of Mr. Noel Coward's play, is in its final week at the Majestic.

At the Fine Arts, "Vienna, City of Song," will be followed next Monday by a sound version of the Russian film, "Potemkin."

The Italian puppets, "Teatro dei Piccoli," will be the final offering of the American Theater Society's series at the Plymouth, beginning March 20.

The concert by Mr. Roland Hayes, scheduled for Sunday at Symphony Hall, has been postponed to a date in April, to be announced.

Performances of "The Red Mill" at the Copley have been suspended until Friday evening, because of the bank holiday.

Three Roman-British Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERSDALE, Somerset, Eng.—Traces of three Roman houses have been found on a site which is being excavated for a chocolate factory. A collection of Romano-British remains found in the neighborhood in recent years covers the whole period of the Roman occupation of Britain, and is housed in a museum near by.

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Indiscriminate Forced Medical Policy Opposed

Illinois State Senator Issues Brief on 'Constitutional Limitations'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8—Public policy is against indiscriminate compulsory medication in this State, it is declared by State Senator James J. Barbour in commenting on pending legislation at the state capital.

The Senator from Evanston, who is one of the veterans of the upper house, has prepared a brief for his fellow senators on the "constitutional limitations upon compulsory medical treatment."

"This State has in many laws established the public policy that no one shall be compelled to submit to medication against his will or desire," he commented.

"The advocates of compulsory medical treatment have always chosen the child, instead of the adult, because public and individual sympathy goes out to the child, as being the one to be affected directly by compulsory medical examination and medication. And they say that because a few parents are ignorant and do not know how to take care of their children, and therefore need a law like the present House bill under consideration, that all parents must be compelled to submit their children to others' care and parental authority to be medicated.

"However this position is not supported by the law. The Illinois Medical Practice Act contains an exception in these words:

" 'This Act shall not apply to . . . persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means as exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom.'

"In another act consent to the medical treatment outlined is called for in writing, in a third that acceptance of the treatment shall be 'optional with parents or guardians,' and in still another it is required that the 'consent of the parent or parents or guardians shall first be obtained for the use of such preventive treatment.'

"This last exemption is contained in the present act relating to newborn babies' eyes and the use of medicine therein, as it was passed in 1915. It is now proposed to remove this exemption, and the endeavor to do so has brought on the principal contest on health legislation in this State within the past decade.

"When this law was first enacted, it was attempted in the House of Representatives to make it compulsory on physicians and others to treat babies' eyes with nitrate of silver in all cases. But the bill as originally introduced was amended so as to require the consent of the parent or guardian to the treatment, and in its amended form it was enacted into law.

"It will thus be seen that the legislative will as expressed in the 1915 law was against parents being compelled to have their infant children subjected to the so-called 'preventive' treatment if they refused their consent.

"Personally I believe that the nitrate of silver treatment is beneficial and should be required to be administered except in cases where parents claim exemption because of religious beliefs.

"I am also personally a believer in the efficacy of medicine and treatment of the ailing by graduate physicians. I also am a member of the Baptist church and a believer in its creeds and ordinances. But I believe that the individual has certain rights of exemption from compulsory medical treatment guaranteed by the United States Constitution and that of our own State."

Gaines Decries Trend of Cutting School Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Only by clinging to the old ideals of education can the nation salvage the best from the recession, according to Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, at the Howard College Institute of Adult Education.

"The philosophy of the open door for all, or at least an opportunity to have the largest training, is the heart of American tradition," he said.

"This tradition," he said, "is broader and deeper than we sometimes fancy. It included, of course, the pledge for democratic equality, represented by widespread learning, and a plea for democratic security by investing citizens with knowledge and civic interest."

It was only within the last two decades, Dr. Gaines pointed out, that the nation entered upon education in any wholesale process. Now, he showed, 30,000,000 children are in school and the annual expenditure for education is $3,000,000,000, with another $9,000,000,000 represented in capital outlay.

Contrary to opinion, however, Dr. Gaines said, the education system has not remained secure through the recession. It is subject to attack from various quarters, he said.

"There are those," he explained, "who see the need of retrenchment and who in a sort of moral cowardice would effect their economies at the expense of those least able to make effective resistance—our children. The most terrible of all economy suggestions is that which puts in one category all the investments for public welfare, regarding as equal in importance the removal of a kink in a highway, the laying of a new sewer line and the training of a child."

Half-Acre Florida Orange Grove To Adorn Chicago's 1933 Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A half-acre of Florida orange trees in full fruitage will brighten a corner of the Century of Progress Exposition when it opens in Chicago, June 1, 1933, and will constitute an important part of this State's exhibit.

The trees already are being prepared for their long journey and transplanting into a strange atmosphere. Great patience, care and time are required to accomplish the feat. The trees are being donated by the Flamingo Groves, which are located in the town of Davie about 20 miles northwest of Miami where the soil has been found to be especially well adapted to the growing of the late Valencia and Lu Gim Gong varieties, the fruit of which matures in May and June. The greater part of Florida's summer crop of oranges is grown in this section. Trees sent to Chicago thus will bear their fruit at the normal time.

Work of transplanting the trees into huge crates is a delicate yet simple process requiring 10 weeks. To prevent shock to the tree the roots are clipped on one side at a time, allowing two weeks between clippings. When roots have been clipped all around, a three-sided crate, without bottom, is constructed around the tree. This is dragged into the permanent crate and the open side boarded up.

The tree then is lifted into a truck and transported to a specially constructed greenhouse and allowed to resume its growth in the crate before shipment to Chicago. Trees crated thus far have not even curled a leaf during transplanting.

Actual shipping will begin the first week in May, according to Mr. Floyd L. Wray, president of Flamingo Groves. At the close of the exposition the trees will be donated to schools and museums for preservation under glass.

In charge of the Florida exhibit at the exposition are, Senator W. C. Hodges of Tallahassee, active chairman; Mr. Earl W. Brown of DeLand, manager of exhibits and Mr. J. H. McIntosh of DeLand, superintendent.

Australian Business Shows Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That Australian business conditions have greatly improved in recent months is demonstrated by a report received here by the Canadian National Steamships, from their Australian manager. He states in part that unemployment has decreased, and steady improvements are shown in general conditions.

Trade turnovers have steadily increased since June, and are ahead of last year's figures. Seasonal conditions are excellent and will exceed the figures of 1931-32. Exports are well maintained and prices are higher.

He Likes to Study and to Think

CORDELL HULL

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

New Secretary of State Wins Confidence by Unassuming Air

Well-Grounded for Post by Broad, Active Service in National Government—Is Calm, Sympathetic and Friendly in His Attitude

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—When the Ambassador of Moldavia marches into the massive and musty State, War and Navy Building to call on the new Secretary of State, he will be popping with curiosity and prepared for change. But as he leaves, along with his interest and his surprise, it is safe to say there will be genuine satisfaction. And he will say, "Well, here is a man with whom I can do business."

For, above his other personal qualities, Senator Cordell Hull inspires confidence. Where is the diplomat—or President for that matter—who would not pour his troubles into Cordell Hull's sympathetic ear? No supermanness, no rarefied audience-chamber aureole, no cocksure brilliance or overconfident legalism characterize Senator Hull. He is calm, sympathetic, friendly, unassuming.

In one dominant respect, the new Secretary of State is an authority. He has mastered trade and tariff problems as have few men. This is his approach to all the problems which will confront him. He summarizes his views in these words:

"World peace depends largely upon the sort of economic policies maintained by the important nations.

"The world today, under American leadership over the last 10 years, is in a virtual state of economic war. There can be no real progress toward confidence and peace nor permanent trade recovery while retaliations and bitter trade controversies rage.

No Surpluses Piled Up

"Any practical person must now realize that if this and other nations could have profitably exchanged their respective surpluses since 1921 there would have been no surpluses piled up, no stagnation with resultant widespread unemployment, no agricultural collapse, no vast concentration of gold in one country, no German crisis, no domestic and world panic."

From this philosophy, Senator Hull concludes that war debts are but one aspect in a much broader problem. He would first find a way around or through the world trade impasse. Then he expects the debt problem to be soluble. His strategy has been accepted by President Roosevelt, and is expected to guide the critical negotiations which will occupy the early months of the new Administration.

Interest centers on the practical side of Senator Hull's equipment. His first great achievement was to write the income tax laws of 1913 and 1916. A practical job, in a technical field. Then he had a desk in the Collector of Internal Revenue's office during the latter years of the Wilson Administration as a practical consultant on revenue problems. He is credited with planning America's financial war-time structure. Also technical work. He wrote the Sinking Fund Act, the Inheritance Tax Act. Still technical.

Only after the 1920 election, when Democracy went forth into the wilderness, did the new Secretary of State enter a field which may illustrate his ability in broad practical politics. In 1921 he was Democratic national chairman. By 1922, in the first congressional by-elections, his organization work reduced the Republican majority in the House from 169 to 17. It cut the Senate majority from 24 to 6.

Won on Tariff Issue

The chief issue on which Mr. Hull swung the country in these by-elections was the Fordney-Macomber Tariff Act, at that time the highest in American history. By 1924, as a result, the stage was set for a sweeping Democratic victory, on the heels of the Harding Cabinet scandals. And then the Democratic National Convention hurled all these bright hopes to ruin in Madison Square Garden. Immediately after that convention, in which Senator Hull had supported the McAdoo faction, he resigned as national chairman.

In 1928 the Tennessee Congressman was still opposing the Alfred E. Smith wing of the party, standing by his guns as a stanch dry and a low-tariff man. And not long afterward, looking ahead to 1932, he began to work quietly for Franklin D. Roosevelt. This paved his road into the Cabinet. At Chicago, still working for the dry cause, he lost. But he was with those who turned back the Smith faction and put the low-tariff plank back in the Democratic platform.

During the subsequent campaign, Senator Hull was consulted more frequently by the winning candidate than any other member of Congress. His knowledge of Democratic Party organization was useful to Governor Roosevelt and his manager, Mr. James A. Farley. A stout working alliance was built which bodes well for Cabinet harmony in the future. Senator Hull was in the thick of it, and learned something of harmonizing discordant elements.

Throughout all this party hurly-burly, Senator Hull was having an intensive course in practical politics. Thus he may be equipped for the give-and-take which prevails between nations.

And this equipment is by no means to be despised. It compares most favorably with many previous Secretaries of State. Mr. Stimson has admittedly a first-class intellect: he is an A-1 attorney, engaged by the United States to conduct its foreign policies, with a broad opportunity to initiate policies.

His predecessor, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, had a similar legal approach without Mr. Stimson's sense of personal responsibility. But Mr. Kellogg was able to take advantage of the brilliant plans of others, as witness the Kellogg pact. President Wilson's later Secretaries of State were also competent lawyers, given the job as if it were a difficult case.

In this galaxy, Senator Hull is unique. He has declared views on world economic problems, which the series of lawyers lacked. He does not bring the expert method of a practical attorney which characterized his predecessors, though he once practiced law and sat on the bench. Instead he is a parliamentarian and student. For the first time in many years, the United States will try this combination at the helm of its foreign affairs.

Has No Hobbies

Mr. Hull has no standard recreations or hobbies. He plays no games particularly. He goes in for no sport. All his leisure time is spent in digging into some fascinating new or old subject. Thus his mind has become well stocked with a wide range of information.

Coupled with these present qualities is a background which is particularly American. Cordell Hull was born of a medium-prosperous farmer on the Cumberland plateau of north-central Tennessee. His was not the country of great plantations, with large Negro populations. It was a rugged, timbered and farming country, sparsely settled, and then as now his birthplace was more than a score of miles from a railroad.

His father prospered by trading land and timber. At his passing a few years ago he left a comfortable estate. He floated logs down the Cumberland River from Carthage to Nashville. The boy spent many a night floating down stream on a log raft. He was, however, always studious and his father was proud of this quality. The boy studied in district schools, distinguished himself, and was sent to Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tenn., an institution well known all over the South.

After getting his law degree, the young man settled down to practice, moved to Celina, Tenn., went to the State Legislature, went to the Spanish-American War as a captain of volunteers, spent several years as a circuit judge, and finally graduated into the House of Representatives in 1906. From then until the present, excepting only 1920-22, he has served in Congress.

Kansas Approves Making of Alcohol Under Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., March 8—The measure permitting manufacture of industrial alcohol in Kansas, which was defeated by the State Senate earlier in the session, was rewritten and passed by both houses, with a clause providing stringent state regulation as well as federal regulation of manufacturing plants. The bill was opposed previously by temperance organizations because no provision was made for state supervision.

The manufacturing plant is to be subject to inspection by state officers. The manufacturer will be required to post bond of $5000 with the Secretary of State to insure the company's compliance with Kansas prohibitory laws.

A license to be issued by the Secretary of State is required, following an examination by the secretary, attorney-general and auditor of the state. Proof will be required that the company or persons applying have never violated the prohibitory laws, and in case of violation the license will be revoked.

The bill was amended to require that only Kansas products be used for the manufacture of the alcohol, which is known as denatured. Those sponsoring the measure believe that it will in no way endanger the structure of prohibition in Kansas, but will on the other hand, introduce a new industry here.

Japan Melts Tons Of Old Motorcars

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—Thousands of tons of discarded automobiles from the Pacific coast are finding their way to the steel mills of Japan.

Although the Japanese for years have been purchasing metals in the shape of everything from junked rails to steamships, an increase of more than 2000 per cent in the exports of junk from the Los Angeles harbor has been noted since Japan began its invasion of China.

Records of the marine exchange here show 23,855 tons of "iron and steel, semi-manufactures" shipped last year, as compared to 1025 in 1931, most of which was scrap iron and steel bound for Japan. There was a lull last fall but 591 tons of scrap metal was shipped from here for Japanese ports in November, 2596 tons in December and 3448 in January. February figures are not yet available.

Missourian to Fill Post in Philippines

MANILA, March 8 (AP)—Mr. John H. Holliday of Missouri was sworn in as Vice-Governor of the Philippines today and will be acting Governor-General after Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt leaves March 24. Governor Roosevelt's resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt in Washington yesterday.

Mr. Holliday, a Republican and former St. Louis attorney, has been here since last March when he was made legal adviser. He was appointed Vice-Governor in August when Governor Roosevelt planned to go to the United States to assist in Mr. Hoover's campaign for re-election.

Cuts in Wages and Salaries Are Found to Be on Decline

Industrial Board Survey Reveals Reductions in Past Two Months Were Much Smaller Than Same Period in Previous Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Wages and salary cutting in American industry seems to have passed the zenith and now appears to be on the decline, the National Industrial Conference Board reports following a questionnaire survey of 1236 concerns covering the period from January, 1930, to February, 1933.

The number of cuts in January this year dropped about 20 per cent, as compared with January, 1932, whereas in the previous years of the slump the number of cuts increased by 100 per cent or more in January. January is the biggest month for wage cutting.

Cuts in February this year numbered about 6, comparing to 85 in February, 1932; 40 in February, 1931, and 7 in February, 1930.

Change in Trend

Further evidence of the change in trend is seen in the fact that the number of cuts in the last half of 1932 was considerably smaller than in the first half of the year. In 1931 and 1930 the reverse was true.

The survey further discloses the amounts of wage and salary reductions in the period from January, 1930, to February, 1933:

1. Wages have been cut 16.1 per cent.
2. Intermediate salaries have been cut 18.4 per cent.
3. Executive salaries have been cut 21.9 per cent.

About 13 per cent of the reporting concerns did not cut wages; about 10 per cent did not cut salaries; about 11 per cent did not cut executive salaries.

As for employment, the 1236 companies employed 2,399,557 in 1929, as against a present aggregate employment of 1,573,665—a decline of more than one-third. The board did not attempt to estimate total national unemployment on the basis of this sample.

The board made a similar study last year, covering the period between January, 1930, and April, 1932. Since that time the decline in employment has been 10 per cent.

"Some satisfaction may be derived," the board comments, "from the fact that 165 of the reporting companies, 13.3 per cent, show higher employment today than in April, 1932.

Improved Business

"Reasons for the increase in employment given by 111 of these companies shows that in 54 per cent of the cases the gain is attributed to improvement in business; in 36 per cent, to work-sharing; and in 10 per cent, to a combination of both reasons."

The board calculates that the wage income of employed industrial workers is 59 per cent of what it was in 1929. If to these are added the numbers of the unemployed normally working in manufacturing industry, the earnings of the entire industrial population was found to be only 34.6 per cent of the 1929 figure.

Lower prices of the things these wages buy have increased the purchasing power of the dollar. The board has calculated the effect of this increased purchasing power that the wage income of the industrial population today can buy about 46.1 per cent of what it did in 1929.

Wage rates were cut most in silk textiles, the cut being 27.3 per cent. They were cut least by railroads, 10 per cent. Intermediate salaries were cut most in the furniture manufacturing industry, 41.5 per cent; least in pharmaceutical manufacturing, 10 per cent.

Executive salaries were cut most in the furniture manufacturing industry, 44.1 per cent; the least, pharmaceutical chemicals, 10.7 per cent.

Kidnaper Search Spreads to Canada

DENVER, Colo., March 8 (AP)—The ever-widening search for the abductors of Charles Boettcher 2d spread across the international line into Canada today.

Two of six persons against whom kidnaping charges have been filed in United States District Court are believed by Mr. Albert T. Clark, chief of police of Denver, to be fleeing this country. They are Vern Sankey, 41, named by police as the probable leader of the gang which held Mr. Boettcher captive more than two weeks and then collected $60,000 ransom for his safe release, and Gordon Elkhorn, alias Gordon Best, 33.

Mr. Clark, directing the hunt, said he believed the two were heading into Canada to change into Canadian money the $60,000 in the United States currency the gang received. They were paid with $5, $10 and $20 marked notes.

Besides the two still at large, and Arthur Youngberg, who has waived extradition and is being returned here, these are named in charges filed by Ralph L. Carr, United States District Attorney: Mrs. Ruth Kohler, 39; Mrs. Vern Sankey, mother of two children, and Carl Pearce, 36. All are held in jail here.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry B. White, No. Falmouth, Mass.
Charles E. Walling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Kathleen Jenkinson, Banff, Alta, Can.
Alfred E. Gras, Cambridge, Mass.
Richard C. Miles, Cambridge, Mass.

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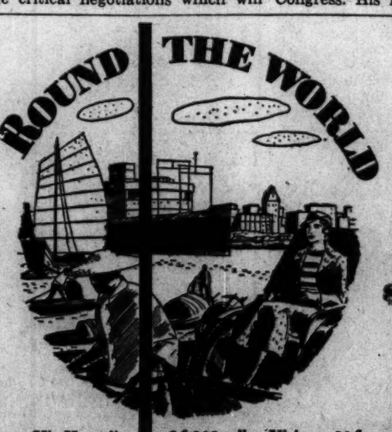

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Film must be removed twice every day. For that purpose, use only Pepsodent, the film-removing tooth paste.

ALL mothers should know how important it is to keep the first (baby) teeth clean. Childhood habits once formed remain with the child many years after—a clean mouth and white, attractive teeth are a valuable heritage for every child. Teach them early to use Pepsodent twice a day.

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There are many tooth pastes you may hesitate to risk on children's soft teeth—but with Pepsodent—rest assured.

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Film holds particles of food against the teeth! To remove these particles of food you must remove this stubborn, clinging film.

Film is the cause of teeth becoming dull and discolored, because film absorbs the stains from foods and fruits. Removing film frees teeth of stains and makes them gleam and sparkle.

Pepsodent—the special film-removing dentifrice—is the scientific way to lovely, glistening teeth through life.

USE PEPSODENT TWICE A DAY

Federal Officials Study Effects Of Crisis on Future

Look Ahead to Possible Chance for Inflation to Follow Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Government officials are trying to look ahead of the present banking crisis to see what effect it will have on the eventual question of inflation, and of the gold standard. At present, the banking emergency has obscured these two matters, but eventually they must come to the forefront, perhaps as the most important long-term issues to grow out of the present situation.

Officials of the Federal Reserve System, the Treasury Department and the Commerce Department were all questioned here in the past 24 hours on the matter.

With all qualifications for uncertainty natural under the circumstances set aside, the general conclusion was that, so far, there is no indication of an inflationary trend in the developments in Washington, or in the banking situation generally.

As to the gold standard, more doubt was expressed. For a while, at least, it is anticipated that it will be necessary to continue the ban on gold exports and to that degree remain off the gold standard. But here again, the ultimate effect was minimized. The dollar may suffer some depreciation in world markets, it was declared, but with the United States a creditor country the eventual result is likely to be small, and the possibility of pegging the dollar at a point close to its present exchange value in world markets not unlikely.

On the domestic side, the expectation is that a unified bank system, with authority for branch banking, will almost inevitably be forced into effect. Remarkable unanimity is expressed on this view. The American banking system is in for a long delayed reform on this score, according to all observers.

Several reasons are advanced here for the belief that inflation is unlikely. One is Mr. Roosevelt's pledge for "adequate but sound" money, coupled with the anti-inflation views of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and men who surround him.

Another is what might be called the "quantitative theory" of money argument. Inflation, under this definition, consists of increasing the amount of money, with no commensurate increase in the amount of business or commodities, thereby boosting prices. Even with a vast amount of scrip issued, it is argued, the actual amount of circulating medium—"real" money, cash, bills, currency, scrip or whatever it is called—will not be increased. Nine-tenths of the nation's circulating medium is checks on banks. The bank holiday has tied this up, producing a result like hoarding.

Scrip may partially replace this checking account money, but it will never be issued in an amount to exceed what was formerly in use. So that there will really be a curtailment of currency, instead of a currency inflation, it is argued.

A third point strongly stressed at the Federal Reserve System is of more philosophical import. The country had its choice of deflation or inflation, it is argued. It chose deflation. Now people have been educated to expect a writing down of capital. Machinery has been set up for recapitalization and to aid bankruptcies; wages have been readjusted downward. The country has been deflated. It is too late to choose inflation now, it is argued. At one point, the difficulties of this alternative might have been no worse than the difficulties of deflation; but to reverse the process now would be to double the difficulties.

Those who believe inflation will not take place do not close their eyes, however, to the fact that the prices of commodities shot up yesterday, as they might under an inflationary move. Silver made a new peak for the year, sugar was high, so was cotton. This rise was attributed partly to speculation, partly to uncertainty.

Scrip May Raise Prices

A rise in prices would be valuable in restoring business, it is emphasized here. Scrip may aid this. There is enough popular suspicion about scrip so that people do not keep it, they spend it, it is said; nobody hoards scrip. This quickening of expenditures, it is pointed out, might be a major advantage derived from scrip; it might even, it is said, restore good times!

As for the gold standard, it is thought likely that the ban on gold shipments will continue for some time, with some sort of exchange control set up, like that exercised by Mr. Fred I. Kent in the World War, to keep the price of the dollar pegged abroad. This will be the first time that a big creditor, rather than a debtor country, has imposed gold export restrictions, and nobody knows just what would happen to the dollar, but the supposition is that after a preliminary period, and barring speculation, the price would come to a level not far from where it now stands.

Foreign balances in the United States are small, removing one difficulty from the situation. Sale of American securities held abroad and conversion to dollars might cause trouble, according to one official, but this could be eliminated by the proposed control.

Three Bureaus Face End in Economy Bills

The Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed the bills advocating the elimination of three state divisions in the cause of economy. These divisions were Smoke Inspection, Ornithology, and the Industrial Commission. All bills were strongly debated.

In the House, a bill was turned down seeking to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. Three bills were frowned on in committee reports which would fasten heavier penalties on negligent automobile drivers.

Business As Usual

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Federal Reserve Notes Are Urged in Place of Scrip

(Continued from Page 1)

systems, and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland called at the White House to protest against incorporation of state banks into a national fabric. Many Midwest states have made similar protests.

In his legislative program, President Roosevelt is also working with the difficulty of a situation which changes from day to day. He therefore feels it necessary to ask for very broad powers from Congress to cope with the crisis. He needs authority to meet conditions which differ radically in different parts of the country, almost hourly. But he holds the situation with a firm grip, and seeks to conceal nothing from Congress or the people. His message tomorrow is expected to be brief but frank. He will not deliver it in person, and will thus break with Wilsonian tradition and keep to the practice Presidents Coolidge and Hoover reëstablished.

Officials in Washington regard the national morale as one of the magnificent phenomena of the crisis. Today Mr. Woodin said:

Stunned With Admiration

"Once more I am stunned with admiration at the coöperation of the people of this country in a crisis like this. Because of their attitude, we can see light through the clouds here. This thing is not going to pieces. And, while there has been a little misunderstanding respecting our regulations, things are going on very well."

The intense pressure on Mr. Woodin and the President eased up a bit today. The Secretary of Treasury declared that he hadn't had such a good night's sleep since he came to Washington as he enjoyed last night. And, as several hundred newspaper men crowded into President Roosevelt's office at his first press conference—which incidentally was a resounding success and ended with a ringing salvo of applause from the correspondents—the President turned informally to bid his second son au revoir on his trip to Arizona. Mr. Roosevelt intimately said: "Good-by, old boy. See you soon. And keep in touch with us!"

And, throughout the days and nights, conferences go on in White House, Treasury and Federal Reserve Board offices, while communication is kept open with all centers throughout the country. Clarification is gradually proceeding, and by the time the nominal end of the bank holiday comes tomorrow night after Congress meets, local authorities are expected to know much more tangibly exactly what is expected of them, and what the powers at Washington intend to do.

Reserve System to Aid Member Banks Who Turn In Gold and Gold Notes

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The resources of the Federal Reserve System were thrown behind its member banks last night to facilitate the limited banking operations, such as providing funds for pay rolls and the movement of food.

But the Reserve System, according to the new regulation by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, made public by the New York Federal Reserve Bank last night, may aid only those banks which give up the gold and gold certificates which they hold in their own right, in exchange for other forms of currency.

The Reserve System may aid member banks which, in the judgment of the individual reserve institutions, "are complying with the spirit and purpose as well as the letter" of the regulations for financing necessary business, through providing necessary currency, other than gold or gold certificates, making advances or discounts, transfer of credits between member banks, and handle checks and other collections for them.

But in keeping with President Roosevelt's campaign to end hoarding, the Reserve banks must first require that each member inform its reserve institution of the amount of currency on hand, the reasons why additional currency is needed, and must "deliver to the Federal Reserve Bank in exchange for other forms of coin and/or currency for credit on its books, all gold and gold certificates held by such member bank in its own right."

New York bankers regarded the partial opening of the Reserve banks, most of which closed last Saturday, as a vital step in the restoration of adequate normal banking activity. Some bank executives earlier in the day had expressed the opinon that the New York banks could resume rather extensive activity, should the Reserve Bank reopen.

In some banking quarters, it was felt that resumption of Reserve Bank operations would obviate much of the need of an emergency scrip system. It was explained that the Reserve System could legally issue almost any amount of currency which might be desirable.

Nevertheless, the scrip plan was not abandoned, and Gov. Herbert A. Lehman announced formation of "the Emergency Certificate Corporation," headed by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, to put the plan into effect in New York State. The New York clearing house plan, which was among the first to be developed, was held in abeyance.

Rise in Canadian Prices Fails of Expectations

OTTAWA, March 8 (AP)—Canadian markets showed new vigor yesterady and the Canadian dollar for the first time in three days was quoted on most national exchanges except New York.

The rapid climb of Winnipeg wheat was halted, but Canadian grains still held a net gain of about three cents above last week's quotations.

Importers from the United States found a solution to the customer problem in the arbitrary establishment of a par-for-par valuation for duty purposes.

Farmers who looked for steady price increases following the United States banking holiday were disappointed. Grain had advanced 4 cents in two trading sessions to well above 50 cents a bushel for the first time in three months. Stocks on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges climbed with heavier buying.

Gold, silver and base metal shares on the Standard Mining Exchange in Toronto scored their heaviest gains since mid-February. Better prices in London and expectations that New York was getting ready to stage a buying bee when the holiday was over were factors in the advance.

Trading in Dollars Ceases in Americas

Purchase or sale of the dollar was virtually impossible in Central and South American countries yesterday as a result of bank closures in the United States, according to the United Press.

In Rio de Janeiro, "bootleg" dealers handled dollar transactions at prices much below those prevailing last Saturday. The milreis, which had been quoted on the bootleg market at 4.9 cents, jumped to 5.4 cents. The official quotation, however, remained unchanged at 7.5 cents.

In Mexico City, San Jose, Costa Rica and Buenos Aires, dollar operations were suspended entirely. The National City Bank branch at Buenos Aires remained open all day.

Yale Man Urges Using Reserve System's Power

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—James Harvey Rogers, Sterling professor of political economy at Yale University, yesterday urged that the Federal Reserve System utilize the emergency powers of credit and currency already given it under the law, saying he believed such utilization of authority was "much sounder, more efficient and wiser procedure than any other method of supplying currency in the present emergency."

General issuance of scrip, he said, was "an entirely unnecessary procedure under today's circumstances."

"Should by any chance the demands for currency exceed those easily met by the Federal Reserve banks, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could supply quickly any excess demanded. In fact, the total of our usual sound currency which could thus be put out exceeds very greatly that possible under the scrip plan," he said.

New Scrip Plan Evolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—A plan to endow city and county warrants now issued on a protested basis, with purchasing power, has been put 'nto effect by the merchants of Klamath Falls as one of Oregon's newest scrip money schemes. The plan is expected to make it possible for public employees to make use of their pay checks, and to put more "money" in circulation.

Food Admits to Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—It is not all work and no play for members of the Unemployed Exchange Association here. It has been announced that the U. X. A. will hold a whist party, and that those desiring to attend can gain admittance by offering bread, baking powder and beans. Goods thus collected will be sent to the group of members operating the U. X. A. ranch near Winters, Calif., where preparations are under way to develop and harvest the fruit crop from 160 acres.

Mexican Banks Help

MEXICO CITY, March 8 (AP)—The exchange situation eased here yesterday with the resumption by some banks of dollar quotations and their announcement that they were prepared to extend facilities to American oil and mining companies desiring to convert dollars into pesos.

St. Paul Plans Barter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Operation of barter and exchange stores, clothing and shoe factories and a housing exchange, is contemplated in the organization of the unemployed here by the Community Chest and the Board of Public Welfare. Plans call for the organization of a farm and food department, through which jobless will be placed on farms in return for food supplies.

Oklahoma Scrip Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The first supplies of staple groceries purchased with scrip by the Self-Help Exchange here were sold as fast as clerks could stock the shelves. Holdiers of scrip can call the exchange and get laborers for almost any kind of skilled or unskilled work. Workers are paid in scrip and exchange it for needed supplies at the store.

Oklahoma Stands Fast

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 8 (AP)—Oklahomans turned to various substitutes for money today, urged by Gov. W. H. Murray "to be patient and steadfast in a coöperative spirit behind the new President."

Illinois Sky Clears

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—Illinois' banking situation cleared somewhat today on the basis of a gubernatorial proclamation ordering the State moratorium to conform with the national holiday established by President Roosevelt.

New Orleans Marks Time

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8 (AP)—A plan for scrip circulation today was held up by the New Orleans banks "pending further developments of a suggested possible national plan from Washington."

Tennessee Aids Banks

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 8 (AP)—The Tennessee Legislature has adopted measures giving the Governor broad powers to deal with banking emergencies and authorizing declaration of "days of emergency" as legal holidays.

Cleveland Drops Scrip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8—The Cleveland Clearing House has abandoned its plan for issuing scrip until further developments in federal plans are announced. The association had gone so far as to have scrip printed and ready for use Monday. The plan had been indorsed by 40 leading employers and merchants.

Davis Trial Postponed

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Trial of Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania on federal lottery charges has been postponed again, this time on the plea of his attorneys that his detention in New York at this time would deprive the State of Pennsylvania of representation during a national crisis.

Florida Devises Scrip

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Florida's 126 State banks were urged today by Mr. J. M. Lee, comptroller, to adopt modified regulations designed under the Roosevelt holiday plan to allow resumption of normal banking activities at the earliest possible moment. A scrip system for Florida is being devised.

Iron and Steel Prices Steady

NEW YORK, March 8—The "Iron Age" composite prices are unchanged this week at 1.923 cents a pound for finished steel, $13.56 a gross ton for pig iron and $6.83 a gross ton for heavy melting scrap.

Boston Holding Fast in Face of Financial Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

person against counter receipts, but without any other restrictions or limitations except that no gold or gold certificates may be withdrawn."

The policies shaping up from yesterday's all-day session of the clearing house group do not tend to raise the siege over the individual and the trade establishments in Boston.

The clause in their latest statement, "Until other provisions can be made . . ." means that Boston must hold the fort until the new Congress can bring reinforcements to the rescue in the shape of a definite, constructive, universal code.

The reason that new special trust deposits cannot be checked out is that in cashing such checks, no way is provided to certify that drafts are being made out to the special accounts and not against the "old money" tied up in the individual's regular checking account.

Organized retail trade in Boston, acting through the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce, is waging a strong counterattack against the siege by trying to clear the way for pay rolls or credit for food purchases.

The fact that special trust accounts cannot be checked out has placed Boston trade with its back to the wall. This is the picture confirmed by Mr. Daniel J. Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board. "We are hammering at pay rolls and a way to establish credit for food, and we shall keep hammering away," says Mr. Bloomfield. "Everyone is taking up the subject, 'pay rolls, pay rolls,'" said the trade executive.

As soon as a definite course of action has been agreed upon, immediate steps will follow to release funds for pay rolls, food, fuel and other necessities, Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, announced today.

The situation is gradually becoming critical. Idleness in the ordinary channels of trade is driving proprietors to the point where they must consider laying off workers. One employer with 300 men on his pay roll, went out to a lunch counter yesterday and gave an I. O. U. for a 25-cent snack. His men haven't been paid for two weeks.

Hundreds of employees are standing behind store counters and in shipping rooms wondering about pay rolls, waiting for the siege to lift, hoping that employers will not have to send them home without any pay—without any work.

A ray of sunshine, a temporary line of communication in the financial battle, opened up this morning in an announcement from Mr. Merton L. Brown, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, that a 60-day grace period is being offered by domestic life companies. Mr. Brown said he felt sure the moratorium would extend to Connecticut companies, too.

Goods appear to be accumulating on transatlantic steamship piers, but steps have been taken to prevent congestion. Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, has authority from Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, to accept uncertified checks in payment of import duties from importers and brokers when they can attach a letter from the bank on which the check is drawn, to the effect that sufficient funds are on deposit there to cover the check.

Government securities are acceptable in payment of duties until such time as they can be redeemed by cash. Some duties are being paid in cash. Time has been extended for entering at the Custom House, after arrival of foreign merchandise. The usual period is 48 hours, but now a reasonable additional time will be allowed owing to the bank holiday.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has decided to radiocast at frequent intervals daily during the present banking situation to keep the public fully informed of all developments relating to banking, transportation, food and other matters. Mr. Frederic S. Synder, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who had a conference with Gov. Joseph B. Ely today in efforts to arrange some satisfactory manner of getting pay-roll money released, is to speak over the air shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon on the initial radiocast.

Station WEEI is to be used for the radiocast by the chamber, the object being to dispel false rumors attendant upon the situation brought about by the bank holiday. Mr. Snyder will speak from 4:10 to 4:15 p. m. today, and will alternate with other officials in speaking three times daily thereafter. The hours will be 9:25 to 9:30 a. m.; 12:25 to 12:30 p. m., and 4:10 to 4:15 p. m.

The retail trade board, on behalf of the Merchants' Credit Corporation, today appealed to Mr. Guy, the bank commissioner, to authorize the banks to coöperate with the corporation by restoring the service furnished by that organization in the interests of the large retail stores.

It is customary for the credit concern to inquire of the banks whether certain prospective customers seeking credit for the purchase of merchandise have bank accounts as specified in references furnished in applications for charge accounts. The retail trade board points out that reëstablishment of this service would facilitate the extension of charge account service, thereby stimulating sales at a time when business is otherwise necessarily slack.

Assurances that the food situation in Boston is well in hand and that there is no cause for alarm were given to Governor Ely today by Mr. Snyder at a conference at the State House at which the food situation was discussed.

Concord Teachers Cut

CONCORD, N. H., March 8 (AP)—A 10 per cent pay cut for all teachers, supervising officials and employees of the school district in this city was announced yesterday by the school board, effective in June.

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Issue of Actual Currency Is Now Thought Likely

Three-Billion Issue Under Glass-Steagall, Home Loan Bank Acts

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Woodin said today that actual currency would be circulated in place of scrip or clearing house certificates under a plan now being formulated.

He did not disclose the plan under which currency would be used, but made it clear that a formal plan for scrip or other medium of exchange issue was being abandoned.

The Secretary appeared highly optimistic on the outlook.

"We can see the light here," he said to newspaper men who surrounded him at his office in the Treasury.

It appeared that announcement as to what form of money was to be adopted and its backing must be made by midnight tomorrow, because a conditional regulation issued earlier in the week by Mr. Woodin permits issuance of scrip Friday morning.

The Secretary had apparently foreseen the possibilities of the present plan, for in issuing the clearing house certificates issuance permission he made it conditional that it might be revoked.

The Glass-Steagall Law

Federal Reserve currency could be expanded $2,000,000,000, if the banks took full advantage of the Glass-Steagall law and have sufficient government bonds to put up as security above the 40 per cent gold requirement.

The law permits Federal Reserve banks to put up government securities to the face value of 60 per cent of the currency they issue, and requires that the other 40 per cent collateral be gold. The old law required a 40 per cent gold backing and a 60 per cent backing of eligible (commercial) paper.

On March 3, Federal Reserve banks had issued $3,865,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes. Backing this they had $2,180,000,000 of gold, $1,032,000,000 of commercial paper, and $662,000,000 of government bonds.

Reports to the Treasury show that the banks actually hold about $220,000,000 more gold than they have up as security for currency or a total of approximately $2,400,000,000.

Invest in Federal Securities

Since the banks in the last 18 months have been investing their funds chiefly in government securities, and there are something like $8,000,000,000 of long-term bonds outstanding, Treasury officials believe they would have no difficulty whatever in expanding the circulation to the full maximum permitted under the law.

At the same time national banks could expand their currency by about $840,000,000 under the provisions of the Borah-Glass amendment attached to the Home Loan Bank law.

The banks under this amendment are permitted to issue currency up to a maximum equal to their capital stock and back it with government securities bearing not more than 3½ per cent interest. Though there were $3,500,000,000 such securities outstanding, the capital stock of the national banks at the time the amendment was adopted amounted to $1,600,000,000.

The banks at that time had outstanding $666,000,000 of currency and since that time they have taken advantage of the amendment to the extent of $156,000,000. The figures were given in round numbers and officials said that there still remained an expansion of approximately $839,000,000 of which the national banks could avail themselves.

Combining the possibilities of the two acts, Federal Reserve and national banks of the nation could expand nearly $3,000,000,000 in currency as rapidly as the details could be rushed through the Treasury.

Buyers of Cotton At New Orleans Bidding 20 Points Over Close

Last quotation on middling at New Orleans was 5.95 cents and 20 points over this is not generally considered an attractive bid. Spot men say holders of spots seem to prefer to hold rather than sell.

In some quarters the gossip is that light stocks of raw materials are being carried by a few mills and that they must either buy spot cotton soon or shut down.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange American futures staged a sharp rally during the afternoon on heavy Japanese and German buying. Final prices were 18 points higher and there was also a larger demand for spot cotton.

Reflecting the advance in price of raw material, the Manchester cotton market turned bullish on a large increase in the number of inquiries and encouraging expansion of actual business transacted in both the cloth and yarn markets.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.79	4.84	4.79	4.79	+.10
May	4.79	4.85	4.79	4.80	+.10
July	4.78	4.85	4.78	4.81	+.11
October	4.81	4.88	4.81	4.84	+.11
December	4.89	4.89	4.87	4.87	+.11
January	4.87	4.92	4.87	4.88	+.10

Spots 4.99, up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

New Branch Advertising Agency

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York advertising agency, will open a branch office in Kansas City soon. Charles G. Lindsay will be sent from New York as manager. This agency now has branch offices in Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Canadian Carloadings Drop

MONTREAL, March 8—Canadian loadings of revenue freight on railways of Canada in the week ending Feb. 25 amounted to 33,939 cars, a decrease of 1940 from the preceding week and a decline of 9652 from the like week in 1932.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅛. De Beers 4⅞, and Rand Mines 5¼. Money ⅜ and discount rates—Short bills ⅞-¾, 3 month bills ⅞-⅞ per cent.

Omit S. S. Kresge Dividend

DETROIT, March 8—S. S. Kresge Company omitted the dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

Ford and Chevrolet Output Increasing

ONE department of activity where certain units are doing better than last year is the automobile industry. The largest division of the General Motors Corporation, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company, showed a total production of cars and trucks in February of 45,077, a gain of 7.3 per cent over the 42,008 cars built in the like 1932 month. This brings the total number of new 1933 models manufactured since they were first publicly shown on Dec. 17 to 150,000, or 15,200 more than in the first two months of 1932.

Gains by both Ford and Chevrolet were chiefly responsible for the rise in the week ended March 4 of automobile production, there being 33,217 cars and trucks manufactured, as compared with 26,684 in the preceding week and with 32,300 in the corresponding week of last year. Labor difficulties at Detroit have been practically eliminated, and the major obstacle now to production and distribution is the banking situation.

Wholesale Pork Prices Have A Decided Slump

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—The wholesale price of fresh pork broke sharply today simultaneously with the arrival of a liberal supply of live hogs in the stock yards. Prices on prime loins declined 2 to 3 cents a pound with choice cuts selling at 13 to 16 cents, compared with 16 to 18 yesterday.

The specter of short meat supplies vanished quickly. Estimated receipts of hogs were 18,000 head, 10,000 more than was indicated yesterday. Stock yard officials were amazed at the receipts, especially since packing plants had only 2000 on direct billing.

Officials at the Government Bureau of Economics, in the yards said trucks delivered the major portion of supplies.

"There will be at least 10,000 hogs hauled in by truck," said one. "They started coming in at 6 o'clock last night and they are still coming."

As a result, live hog prices started 10 to 15 cents lower than yesterday's peak, and trading was slow. Pork cuts immediately reflected the decline.

Beef prices showed relatively little change yesterday, and hovered around normal levels with choice fresh loins and lower cuts at 11 cents a pound, and other cuts ranging downward.

Lamb cuts also held near normal levels.

National City And Affiliate To Be Divorced

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The National City Bank, second largest in the world, and the National City Company, its securities affiliate, are to be divorced.

James H. Perkins, chairman of the bank's board, said last night officials of the two concerns would seek to accomplish this "as soon as it can be done in an orderly manner without sacrifice of the assets of the company and of the value which exists in its facilities for the purchase and distribution of investment securities of the highest grade."

Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the two concerns, and Hugh B. Baker, president of the National City Company, resigned recently following disclosures before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Perkins returned yesterday from a visit to Washington, during which he conferred briefly with President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Particular interest was evident here in the announcement in New York last night that the National City Bank is divorcing itself from its security affiliate.

James H. Perkins, new chairman of the board of the National City Bank, called yesterday on President Roosevelt. The President has called for action of this kind in the interests of new banking.

Winnipeg Grain Prices Are Generally Lower

WINNIPEG, March 8 (AP)—Wheat futures opened ½ to ⅝ lower on the grain exchange today. Rye, oats and barley were unchanged to ⅛ lower.

The decline in wheat was due to the weakness in the Liverpool market, cheaper Canadian offers abroad and favorable weather in the Canadian Northwest.

Opening prices were: Wheat: May 50¾-51; July 51¾-52; Oct. 53½-53¾; Oats: May 25¾; July 24¾A; Oct. 23¾A; Rye: May 34¾A; July 35¼A; Oct. 36¾A; Barley: May 29¾A. A—Asked.

Dividends

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, payable March 25 to stock of record March 20.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company declared a dividend of $1.25, payable April 17 to stock of record April 3.

Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd., declared a final dividend of 2½ per cent for 1932 compared with 5 per cent for 1931, making a total of 7½ per cent for the entire year 1932 compared with 10 per cent for 1931.

Prudential Investors, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the preferred and 62½ on the common, both payable April 5 to stock of record March 14.

Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Waukesha Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Mack Trucks declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 31, to stock of record March 17.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Banking Crisis Considered As Opportunity for Reform

Present System Unfair Not Only to Community but to Bankers Themselves—Basic Defect Excessive Competitiveness

By H. B. ELLISTON

From the Monitor's Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The feeling is growing rapidly that the banking crisis should be regarded as an opportunity. Many fundamental reforms in banking and currency practice can now be undertaken. Banking reform is of first importance. Something of an emergency nature was required to loosen the barnacles around the status quo. Now they are not only loosened, they are scraped off. For what is clear above everything else is that the banking system of the United States has been discredited from the ground up.

The system is unfair, even to the bankers, let alone the community. This is an important point to remember in this day of criticism. By far the greater part of past criticism to the bankers should have been turned upon the system. As former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, said in his last annual report. American banking has proved to be unworkable in an emergency.

Need Concentrated System

The basic defect is its excessive competitiveness. There are 18,000 banks in the United States, regulated by 49 different authorities. By comparison, Britain has five banks and Canada 10, subject to one law in each country. Judging by world standards of banking, many of these American banks are as sound as a bell. This is particularly the case in respect of those in urban areas. Here they have been liquefying assets so strenuously in the last 18 months that a good many of them could still honor all reasonable demands. Yet people have been transferring funds held in these very institutions, even the soundest of them, into banks in Britain and Canada. Why? One reason is the belief that a more concentrated system is better.

The new Administration thus has a clear mandate to go right ahead with bank reform. One thing only has hitherto kept people from being ardently reformists. This is the feeling that banking is purely a private function. In this connection public men have been in advance of the community.

Mr. Atlee Pomerene as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in a slashing indictment of bank liquidity in Boston a few months ago, declared that banking was "affected with a public interest." Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, superintendent of banking in New York State, said soon after that banking was a quasi-public function. The general public is now not only abreast of these utterances, but in front of them.

The legislation required from Washington, according to views here, should be divided into, one, emergency, and, two, permanent.

Of an emergency nature will probably be some temporary method of guaranteeing deposits. It is felt in the financial district that a federal guarantee should be tied to more than one string. Perhaps it will be found politic only to guarantee new deposits.

Then money will be encouraged to come back to the bank. Or it may be found advisable to give a temporary guarantee only to the deposits of new amalgamated banks. Nobody can be found here who will back some of the proposals appearing from Washington for an all-in-all-guarantee.

May Weed Out Unsound Banks

Then, according to New York opinion, the opportunity is ripe for a weeding out of basically unsound banks. Perhaps a reclassification may be attempted under which some banks will be kept closed pending liquidation or reorganization.

Perhaps the depositors will not get 100 per cent of their money. But even if these banks were allowed to reopen, the depositors would lose anyway. A gradual liquidation, helped out by the liquidation corporation provided for in the Glass bill, would insure that they obtained settlement promptly, as well as something in advance.

Permanent reform as favored in the financial district includes:

1. Branch banking in trade zones or in Federal Reserve districts.
2. Compulsory membership of the Federal Reserve System.
3. A common bank charter, instead of 49 state and national charters.

All these reforms have been canvassed thoroughly in the last few months. Branch banking has occupied most attention. It is written into the Glass bill. But the original proposals have been whittled down until, as included in the measure that passed the Senate, they mean almost nothing. There is a general expectation that a revised measure will be presented which will accord more with the original proposals that branches be allowed in either trade zones or federal districts.

Coördination Now Big Need

As for (2) and (3), hitherto these have been regarded as out of reach. The emergency has endowed them with practibility. Public pressure would seem to be able to more than counter local bank opposition. Some degree of concentration is not enough. Standardization and coördination is just as important.

All the above remarks may be heard in great detail in the purlieus of Wall Street. Not so enthusiastic is the reaction to the current move against security affiliates, control of investments, and the speculative use of credit. All three have a prominent place in the Glass bill. Judging from President Roosevelt's inaugural, they will almost be the corner stone of administration policy.

For some time back, however, Wall Street has seen the handwriting on the wall. One by one the banks have been shedding their affiliates. The National City Bank of New York has now joined them.

It is realized that general opinion demands the return of the commercial bankers to commercial banking, and, moreover, requires the closing of certain glaring gaps which in the past have allowed so much bank money to be invested, either directly or indirectly, in real esttate or speculative securities.

The fear is that legislation will go too far. No legislation, it is declared, can take the place of good management, and this is a matter for the bankers themselves.

Window in Wall Street

Nailed to the Mast

POSSIBLY the premier phrase in the President's inaugural was the insistence upon "an adequate but sound currency." Wall Street forgot the indictment of modern financiers in the feeling of relief over a phrase which, ambiguous though it is in some respects, is a guarantee of a sober and statesmanlike monetary policy. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the people as a whole, as well as Wall Streeters, hailed the declaration. In the past the United States has gone through so many financial troubles arising out of mistaken currency policies that a sound currency has become an article of faith.

* * *

Caught Short

Traders in stocks and commodities who were short of the market on Friday have been inundating their brokers with requests that their transactions be "covered"—"somewhere, anywhere." Since the markets are closed, however, the problem is a difficult one. In dealings in wheat, the market at Winnipeg has stayed open, and the flurry there is ascribed in great part to the buying operations of these American shorts. In view of this activity, unusual interest attaches to the way the American markets behave when they reopen.

* * *

How the Public Behave

Financiers of an inquiring frame of mind are pursuing inquiries as to how the public is behaving during the bank holiday. One New Yorker says that whore they have the ready money they are buying goods. The theory is that they are animated by two motives. Some feel that the currency breakdown might obstruct the consignment of goods to the cities, and bring on a shortage and therefore high prices. Others feel that the return to normality will witness a rise in prices as a result either of what is vaguely described as inflation or of renewed confidence. The latter thought predominates.

* * *

E Pluribus Unum

Europeans are still apt to think of the United States as a unitary system. They do not give enough consideration to the fact that it is composed of 48 different jurisdictions. Thus there are 48 banking systems, as well as a national banking system. If this is kept in view, the explanation of the banking run will be clear. The run obtained its impetus from the State of Michigan, where a moratorium was declared on Feb. 17. It then spread with the rapidity of a prairie fire to all the other jurisdictions. The parallel, therefore, is not with Britain in midsummer of 1931, but with Europe as a whole, with the Austrian Kredit-Anstalt as the starting point. Even then the parallel is not exact, as the American run was almost wholly domestic, whereas the European run was foreign, the withdrawals coming from foreign holders of short-term balances. In the United States, the Americans unsettled the foreigners and in Europe the foreigners unsettled the natives.

* * *

What Is Inflation

Ask a person who talks about inflation what he means and you will probably encounter a long hesitation and probably a lame explanation. Eighteen months ago inflation referred to credit inflation The Federal Reserve System held huge blocks of money out to the banks But it could not persuade them to borrow it, the reason, according to the bankers, being that the public was not in a borrowing mood. Hopes of inflation in this respect were therefore abandoned. Now the talk refers to currency inflation. This could be done in many ways. One is by altering the Gold Standard Act of 1900 and printing more currency on the basis of the gold in the Treasury. So far the Treasury is strictly regulated. With some issues it must keep only a percentage of metal, but for the gold certificates it must keep as much as 100 per cent.

Gossip is that the issues might be consolidated and more currency put out until only the same amount of backing is retained as for Federal Reserve notes, namely, 40 per cent. The extra money would then be issued in payment of wages and materials for public works. Another inflation method is to debase the present weight and fineness of the dollar. This is known as devaluation. Still another is the issue of non-interest-paying bonds in payment for work done for the Government, while a variant of this method is that the Government should sell new bonds to the Federal Reserve System, paying out the money so received in the same way. These latter two have plenty of precedent in post-war practice in Europe, but, in the case of Germany and several smaller countries, they had unhappy results.

H. B. E.

Stock Prices On London Exchange Still Advancing

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Trading on the stock exchange today closed with a confident tone prevailing. A good amount of business was done and there were a number of advances in which the transatlantic shares participated.

Gold mine securities were a feature of the market on the belief that the United States would not abandon the gold standard.

Bar silver advanced to 18d. an ounce, up ⅛, to the highest point reached since November, the movement being due to speculative buying in anticipation of an increased use of American coinage.

The Bank of England today purchased £42,400 in bar gold. The quotation of bar gold today was 118s. 11d., a decline of 8d. compared with the price of yesterday.

Leading American shares traded on the stock exchange here closed 25 cents to $1.25 higher. Final quotations, showing the net change from the last previous sales, were as follows:

	Closing	Net change
Brazilian Traction	$ 9⅝	↑⅜
Canadian Pacific	13½	↑¼
Hydro-Electric	6½	↑⅛
International Nickel	11¼	↑½
Int. Tel & Tel.	9	↑⅛
National Dairy Products	18	↑1¼
United States Steel	39½	↑1

(Quotations in dollars at 4 shillings to the dollar.) †Advanced.

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—Activity was pronounced on the Bourse today due to a wave of buying from abroad. The market withstood profit-taking and later irregularity, following the decline in the pound sterling rate from 88.80 to 87.50 francs. The closing was well disposed.

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Trading on the Boerse was quiet today, and the closing was firm. Nationalist banners were flown atop the Boerse and Reichsbank buildings.

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—Entering its fourth day without the guidance of the New York market, the Montreal Stock Exchange today continued to operate normally.

Consolidated Smelters continued its advance, moving up $1 to $63.50. International Nickel, the other big base metal stock, improved slightly. Brazilian showed a small loss, while Dominion Bridge gained ½ at $16.

TORONTO, March 8 (AP)—Stocks moved up again at the opening of the Stock Exchange today, gains of ⅛ to ¾ appearing in most of the leaders. Canadian Pacific gained ⅛, Bell Telephone ⅜, and Consolidated Smelters ⅞. Imperial and British American Oil were unchanged and Cockshutt steady. Brazilian was a fraction up and Supertest ordinary gained ½. Trading on the whole was not heavy.

TOKYO—The first hysteria here is subsiding and the markets are reopened with the exception of the Silk Exchange. Shares fell sharply, but commodities little. All transactions were orderly.

The yen-sterling rate was unaltered.

Toho Power has arranged to send $705,000 and the Ujigawa Electric $373,000 for debt service in the United States due March 15.

Most Sections Of Wool Market Are Very Quiet

Some Trade Is Done in Boston but Bank Holiday Retards Activity

There is some business being done in wool in the Boston market this week, in spite of bank moratoria throughout the country. Nor has the price accepted by the sellers been notably lower than the values generally considered as prevailing prior to the moratoria.

The business done in the last day or two, prior to which the market was very inactive, has been chiefly for the fine and fine medium combing wools and more especially of the shorter staple, suitable to the French system topmakers. There has also been sold some medium wool of the best combing type.

Some Lines Scarce

There is understood to be a scarcity of certain descriptions of wool fabrics on the shelves of the jobbers and cutters up in the cutting-up markets, and it would not be at all surprising if a demand of some proportions were to spring up for lightweight fabrics once the banking situation is clarified.

Spinners and topmakers, in common with the weavers, have been finding demand slow for several weeks, and the mill machinery in the larger textile centers has been lessening its activity. It is encouraging, however, to find that even in a week such as the current one there is actually buying interest being shown in wool, even though it be not in large quantities and even at slightly lower prices.

The best French combing fine and fine medium territory wools in the original sacks are usually quoted at about 37@38 cents with possibly the very choicest wool bringing 39 cents, while good to choice staple clips are quoted mostly in the range of 39@41 cents. Graded staple fine wool of the very best territory types are usually quoted at not over 42@43 cents, clean basis.

Best 12-months Texas wools may be had at about 39@40 cents, clean basis, for 12-months wools, while the average wools are to be had at 37@38 cents, clean basis.

Medium Wools Quiet

In medium wools there has been comparatively little interest shown, but some three-eighths territory wool of good type has been sold at a clean basis figured at just about 35½ cents.

Bright fleece quarter and three-quarters combing wools are quoted around 18@18½ cents for graded quarter and three-eighths combing wools of the Ohio-Michigan type. Merchantable quarter and three-eighths combing of the Missouri type is held as high as 17½ cents.

There has been a very moderate business reported in scoured wools for the woolen mill trade. A little choice double A scoured pulled wool sold at about 48@49 cents, with some scoured B wools sold on the basis of about 33 cents for the tinged types and about 36@38 cents for the choicer white wools.

The situation in the Southwest, with respect to the new clip, is at a standstill. The consensus of the wool trade is that the nation-wide moratoria could hardly have come at a better time, because of the fact that the movement of the new clip wools had hardly begun and it may reasonably be hoped that the moratoria will have been ended by the time the new wools commence to move out of the growers' hands in any considerable quantity.

Foreign Markets Active

There continues to be a good clearance of wools in the foreign primary markets, although at slightly lower prices. Total shipments of wool from the Argentine to all destinations for the season up to March 1, were 167,500 bales compared with 138,374 in the previous season. There were sent to the United States, this season, 7000 bales, compared with 10,096 in the like period last season. Shipments from Montevideo this season were 75,000 bales, compared with 52,068 bales in the previous season.

Offerings scheduled for the next colonial wool sales to be held in London, March 14, are 128,500 bales of which 61,000 bales will be New Zealand, 45,500 bales Australian and the balance South American and Cape.

Most topmakers have withdrawn quotations in the Boston market for the time being.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Grain markets closed.

Cattle bidding 25-50 lower on rank and file; little done.

Hogs—15 to mostly 25 lower; active at decline.

Foreign

London—Stocks active and closed higher, American shares participating in advance; bar silver new high for year; bar gold declined 8 pence an ounce.

Paris—Wave of foreign buying caused pronounced activity; profit-taking resisted, and Bourse closed steady.

Berlin—Boerse quiet and closed firm.

Canada Dollar Soars On Foreign Exchanges

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—The British pound sterling was quoted at $4.10 at Montreal today.

The Canadian dollar, according to the interpretation placed by experts here on quotations in London, Paris and Montreal, is soaring on the foreign exchanges.

Relationship of the pound and the French franc has remained steady the last few days according to cables received by exchange brokers, but the Canadian dollar has increased in value compared with both the others.

Worthington Pump Loss

Worthington Pump & Machinery Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net loss after all charges of $1,668,287, compared with a net loss in the 1931 year of $660,158.

Net of American Sugar Refining Co. Equals $2.62 Share

NEW YORK, March 8—The report of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1932 shows earnings from operations of $5,349,459.06, and income from all sources of $5,957,058.47. After provision for taxes, depreciation, interest and regular 7 per cent on preferred stock there was left $2.62 a share for the common stock, compared with $2.23 last year.

The report of Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board, shows 1,043,522 tons of raw sugar melted and sales of $94,000,000, of which the U. S. Treasury received $14,780,000 duties.

Manufacturing profits amount to about one-fifth of a cent on each pound of raw sugar melted, after taxes and depreciation. Depreciation of $1,000,000 was set up. Maintenance and repairs of $668,732.50 were charged to operations.

Surplus stands at $20,851,548.42, reserves at $12,203,971.45 and cash at $14,870,944.73. The $30,000,000 of bonds originally issued has been reduced to $3,515,000 as of Jan. 1, 1933.

The company paid out $301,129.89 for pensions and welfare activities during the year. Since the establishing of pensions, group insurance and benefits the employees have received cash payments of $3,964,847.70.

Due to restricted output and prices reaching record low levels, the operation of the Cuban raw sugar properties resulted in an out-of-pocket loss of $382,364.49. Their results are not included in the statement. There were no dividends from beet sugar holdings.

Besides regular dividends on the preferred stock, $2.50 was paid on the common stock from 1932 income. This is in contrast with $5.00 a share paid on the common stock in 1931 and an average of $7.00 paid since the organization of the company in 1891.

Action by Paris Cabinet May Raise Wheat Prices

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—The price of wheat would be increased about 10 cents a bushel by a bill approved by the Cabinet today in which the price would be stabilized at approximately $1.25 a bushel.

Inferior wheat would be taken off the market and used for feeding.

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To the Public:

The Boston Clearing House Association makes the following announcement:

Under the regulations quoted below issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned banks, being all the members of the Boston Clearing House Association, will accept deposits consisting entirely of United States currency and coin beginning Wednesday, March 8, 1933.

"* * * Any banking institution may create special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without restrictions or limitations and shall be kept separately in cash or on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks or invested in obligations of the United States, provided, however, that no banking institution shall pay out or permit the withdrawal of any gold or gold certificates."

For the present, these banks will keep these deposits either in cash or in a special deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, to be held by such Federal Reserve Bank solely to meet drafts on these accounts. Until other provisions can be made, these deposits will be subject to withdrawal only on demand by the depositor in person against counter receipts, but without any other restrictions or limitations except that no gold or gold certificates may be withdrawn.

These banks will also continue to offer the following facilities:

Exchanging currency of one denomination for another, exclusive of the payment of gold or gold certificates.

Giving access to safe deposit boxes to customers and renting safe deposit boxes;

Taking discretionary action under Treasury authority with regard to community food supplies and other like necessities.

Final plans in regard to the treatment of present deposits cannot be announced, pending possible action by State and Federal authorities in this connection.

WEBSTER & ATLAS NATIONAL BANK
NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY
UNION TRUST COMPANY
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY
NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SECOND NATIONAL BANK

March 8, 1933
Boston, Massachusetts

International Clubs Compete

United States Tennis Stars Defeat Great Britain Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The first team match ever staged between the International Tennis Club of the United States and the International Tennis Club of Great Britain, composed of players who have participated in international play, was successfully staged on the courts of the Heights Casino yesterday afternoon. Four young British players on their way from Bermuda, where they competed in the championships, encountered four of the picked players of the United States in singles and doubles.

The result was a clean sweep for the United States team, composed of Sidney B. Wood Jr., former Wimbledon winner; Francis X. Shields of the 1932 Davis Cup team, Gregory S. Mangin, also a member of the Davis Cup squad, and Manuel Alonso, former Spanish star, now a permanent resident of the United States. The four British players were E. C. Gandar-Dower, last year Cambridge captain, and captain of the team; Edward R. Avory, also a former Cambridge star, who once visited the United States as a member of an Oxford-Cambridge team; H. G. N. Cooper, and Robert K. Tinkler, recent graduate of Oxford, who went to the semifinals in Bermuda.

Though the home players were successful, the visitors, just off one boat, and starting for home today, put up the finest sort of a battle, with Tinkler especially effective. Gandar-Dower held Alonso to extra games and finally won the second set, after the Spaniard was three times at match point, and Tinkler made a fine stand against Sidney B. Wood Jr., only a single break in each set accounting for the American victory.

In the doubles also, the British team played a fine game, but was unable to collect a victory. Avory and Tinkler were able to take the first set from Shields and Alonso, and were at match point in the second, but brilliant play by Alonso averted the loss of the match. The summary:

International Club Lawn Tennis Team Match—United States vs. Great Britain

Singles

Manuel Alonso, U. S., defeated E. C. Gandar-Dower, 7—5, 6—8, 6—0.

Francis X. Shields, U. S., defeated Edward R. Avory, 6—1, 8—6.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., U. S., defeated R. K. Tinkler, 6—3, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, U. S., defeated H. G. N. Cooper, 6—2, 9—7.

Doubles

Alonso and Shields, U. S., defeated Avory and Tinkler, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Wood and Mangin, U. S., defeated Cooper and Gandar-Dower, 6—4, 6—4.

Favorites Advance In Belleair Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 8 — Favorites came through the first round of match play in the annual Belleair women's golf championship tournament on the links of the Belleair Country Club, yesterday. Only one of the prominent players who qualified for match play lost. This was Mrs. G. Henry Stetson of Philadelphia, United States champion in 1926. She lost at the hands of Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, western champion and winner of the qualifying-round medal Monday, 6 and 4. Mrs. Stetson was able to win only one hole during the match. This was the seventh which she took 4 to 5.

Diana Fishwick, British champion in 1930 and present English champion, headed the British players into the second round when she defeated Betty Dix Perkins, a fellow Britisher, 4 and 3. Kathleen Garnham, also of England and winner of the Florida East Coast championship and medal, advanced at the expense of Mrs. H. A. Hyde of Hartford, 3 and 2. Bernice Wall of Oskosh, Wis., winner of the tournament last year, reached the second round by defeating Mrs. Bee Brindle of England, 8 and 6, the most one-sided result of the round. The summary:

Belleair Women's Golf Championship—First Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 6 and 4.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, defeated Mrs. R. C. Greenlease, Kansas City, 6 and 5.

Diana Fishwick, England, defeated Betty D. Perkin, England, 4 and 3.

Miss Kathleen Garnham, England, defeated Mrs. H. A. Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 3 and 2.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. Bee Brindle, England, 8 and 6.

Barbara Pyman, Wales, defeated Mrs. T. F. Palmer, Erie, Pa., 5 and 3.

Gwen Cradock-Hartopp, England, defeated Mrs. Mae Lanterman, Clearwater, Fla., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Eleanor B. Gibbs, England, defeated Mrs. M. D. Patterson, New York, 3 and 2.

Bowling Tourney as Planned

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8 (AP)—Although prize money for the tournament, totaling about $75,000, is tied up as a result of banking restrictions, the American bowling congress will open here on schedule this Thursday, with entries from 19 states and Canada booked for championship competition over a 31-day period.

Warrington Wins, 20 to 10

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Warrington defeated Batley, 20 to 10, yesterday, in a second-round match of English Rugby cup competition.

College Rifle Results

St. John's 1760, Worcester P. I. 1618.
Conn. State 1812, St. John's 1760.

By-Plays

Gehrig Nearing Record

WHEN the coming major-league baseball season gets under way in April, Lou Gehrig, the dashing, slugging first baseman of the New York Yankees, will be well on his way to a new record. At this writing, the big New York youth has played in no less than 1197 consecutive games without interruption, and has 110 more to go to equal Everett V. Scott's all-time mark of 1307, established several years ago. Gehrig should have little difficulty in breaking Scott's figure, for he is a durable athlete and one of the most rugged the game has ever known. If successful, the Yankee favorite should hold the mark for a good many seasons.

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British Soccer Has Wage Limits

The wisdom of strict wage limits in British professional soccer has been emphasized by the recent experiences of Alexander Jackson, a renowned Scottish international, formerly associated with the Chelsea club in the First Division of the English Football League. It was one of the sensations of the present season when he went to Ashton National, a team in the Cheshire League (a minor affair), for a guaranteed weekly wage of £15 and a percentage of the gate money.

This arrangement made him the best-paid player in the game in Britain. But—alas!—opposing teams "marked" him very closely, successive matches were lost, and the large crowds drawn to the Ashton grounds by Jackson's skill and personality began to dwindle. Ere long it became apparent that the club could not afford to fulfill its contract with him. Jackson justified his reputation as a good sportsman by making no attempt to hold his new employers to their agreement. He tore up the contract and looked for employment elsewhere. And the moral seems to be that, in soccer, a recognized wage maximum—in the English League it is £8 per week—is really a beneficial arrangement for all concerned, even though a star player may feel that he should be allowed to earn whatever large sum he can command.

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Yale and Its Pole Vaulters

Yale has for years been famous for its vaulters, and it looks as if it now had greater ones than ever before. In Keith S. Brown, the Blue has a sophomore who has already done 14 feet in competition, and unless all signs fail, he will better the world's record for the event before the current year is up. But this is not all the Eli has to show in this event, as Wirt L. Thompson '34 and Frank E. Pierce '34 are two other Yale undergraduates who are good for 13 feet or better most any time they compete. Never before has any one college had such an efficient squad of pole vaulters as has Yale today, and it will be surprising if the Eli does not make a clean sweep in this event in any dual meet it enters. As a successor to such brilliant Yale pole vaulters as R. A. Gardner, A. C. Gilbert and Sabin W. Carr, Keith Brown promises to surpass them all.

Big Sports Center Mooted for Wembley

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An ambitious scheme to establish at Wembley—where the British Empire Exhibition was held in 1924 and 1925—a super sports center and permanent playground was referred to by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, vice-chairman of the company operating the present Wembley Stadium, at the 1933 meeting of shareholders. He said that plans were being prepared for the creation of an all-the-year-round resort for people who desire amusement and recreation. The outlined scheme includes the building of the biggest covered swimming pool in Britain, convertible into an area for ice hockey and skating, and a great hall, suitable for lawn tennis, badminton and other indoor sports.

Mention of the Wembley project reminds one that a great development is now being considered for the providing of an underground London sports center with a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament. The basement and sub-basement floors of Thames House, the mammoth building in Millbank, S. W., offer floor space of 113,000 sq. ft., and the suggestion that this should be allocated for sporting purposes follows the oft-repeated complaint that Members of Parliament, Civil Servants and business staffs in Whitehall and Westminster have very inadequate facilities for recreation.

It has been proposed that a swimming bath should be built on the basement floor, with a surrounding gallery, where spectators could take refreshment. The bath could be covered in to provide a dance floor. In the sub-basement there would be room for 50 or 60 squash racquets courts, a running track 200 yards long, cricket practice nets, a putting green and fives courts. The basement floors are mechanically supplied with fresh air, which is always kept at the right temperature.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	24	8	8	99	61	56
Buffalo	24	6	10	117	66	54
Syracuse	22	6	13	136	115	52
Windsor	14	6	21	82	114	34
Detroit	10	5	26	74	107	25
Cleveland	9	5	26	90	135	23

Result March 7

London 4, Detroit 3 (overtime).

London Takes Lead Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 8—London Tecumsehs were forced into overtime before gaining a 4-to-3 decision over Detroit Olympics in the final game of the International Hockey League season here last night. The victory puts London alone in first place, two points ahead of Buffalo Bisons. A goal by Gregg in the last minute of the extra period defeated the Olympics. It was the last minor hockey game of the season on Detroit ice. Hansen, Newman and Marker scored for the losers. Carrigan got two goals for London, Hicks one and Gregg one. It was the first victory of the season for London at Olympia in five games.

Princeton's Rugby Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8—Home-and-home series with Harvard, Yale and the New York Rugby Club are included on the Princeton varsity rugby schedule of seven games announced here yesterday by Manager William T. Delaney '33. Junior varsity games will be played between the reserve teams preliminary to all the scheduled varsity contests. The schedule follows: March 25—New York Rugby Club at New York. April 1—French Rugby Club; 22—Harvard at Cambridge; 29—Yale. May 6—New York Rugby Club; 13—Harvard; 20—Yale at New Haven, Conn.

Blades to Manage Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8 (AP)—Ray Blades will manage the Columbus American Association baseball club next season, it was announced yesterday. Blades, an outfielder, has been with the St. Louis Cardinals for years. He was sent to the Red Birds by the Cardinals last winter.

Jean Murray Wins Australian Freestyle Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The 1933 100-yard women's junior freestyle Australian national swimming championship was won by Jean Murray of Western Australia, at Claremont Baths. The winner's time was 1m., 10 1-5s., and was 2-5s. inside the record of Jean Cocks, the New South Wales title-holder. Other competitors were L. Casbold, Victoria, J. Shields, South Australia, E. de Lacy and V. Murray, both of this State. Jean Murray had a narrow win off the Victorian swimmer. The champion is only 15 years of age and is coached by her father, Tom Murray.

Edna Davy, who swam for Australia at the Olympic Games in 1921, won the second heat in the 100-yard invitation handicap in 66 3-5s., which was a West Australian record for women. The previous state record holder was M. E. Williams, 1m., 11s.

Noel Ryan, New South Wales, won the 880-yard championship from Godfrey Vockler, Victoria, by a touch in 10m. 48 4-5s., which was also a West Australian record. Unbehaun, Western Australia, came third and Crawford, Victoria, fourth.

Plan Tourney For Handicap Golfers

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The Handicap Golfers' Association, which plans a United States tournament this year for the average club players, yesterday announced formation of a permanent organization with Max Marston, of Philadelphia, former amateur champion, as president.

The early stages of the national tournament will be contested "by mail," each entrant playing over his own course within a specified time and mailing his score with his club handicap to the national headquarters in New York. Sectional winners may be brought together at some central course for the final playoffs for the national title. Uniform handicapping rules will be sought.

Four vice-presidents were named: Lowry Arnold, president of the Southern Association; Stacey Bender, president of the Metropolitan Association; Harry E. Radix, president of the Chicago District Association and J. K. Wadley, former champion and a past president of the Texas golf body.

Yale Eleven Out Monday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Reginald D. Root '26, Yale's new head coach, announced yesterday that about 50 to 60 men will report next Monday for the start of spring football practice. He said he planned to hold daily practices for at least four weeks. The period of indoor work, inaugurated for the squad last month shortly after Root was named to succeed Marvin S. Stevens '25, ended yesterday. Root said the plan had proved so successful that it would probably be continued in the future. During the indoor sessions, attended daily by about 25 candidates, fundamentals and position work were stressed.

Intramural Sports Popular

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Long Island University yesterday announced that the program of intramural athletics put into effect last fall in place of intercollegiate competition had proven so successful that it was to be continued indefinitely. More than half the student body participated in some form of athletics during the winter, Coach Clair F. Bee said, and a greater percentage already has signed up for 10 forms of spring activity. Included among the intramural sports are horseshoe pitching, golf driving, ping-pong, cricket, soccer, indoor baseball, tennis, track and handball.

McDowell Elected Captain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8 — Owen W. McDowell '34 has been elected captain of the Columbia University basketball team for next year. He has played center during the past two years. Leonard Hartman '33, who served as acting captain during the past season in place of Jay J. Hodupp, who was elected captain for the 1932-33 season but graduated last June, was elected honorary captain for 1932-33.

Junior Leaguers Win Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8 — The Junior League squash racquets team won the championship of the Metropolitan League, women's division, Monday, by defeating the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Scarborough-on-Hudson, 3 to 2, and the Englewood (N. J.) Field Club, 3 to 2.

C. C. N. Y. Elects Kaplan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Lester Kaplan '34 has been elected captain of the College of the City of New York swimming team for next year. His specialty is the breaststroke event and his home is in Brooklyn.

College Basketball Results

Yale 31, Manhattan 25.
Pittsburgh 52, Wash. & Jeff 23.
Notre Dame 36, Marquette 34.
Loyola 39, Wisconsin 24.
Carnegie Tech 37, Geneva 35.
Pennsylvania 38, St. Ambrose 25.

Bruins Advance In Division Race

Americans Also Move Up —Montreal and Chicago Win Games

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	8	14	101	87	52
Boston	21	6	15	107	79	48
Rangers	20	7	14	111	87	47
Chicago	16	10	17	77	83	42

Canadian Division

Toronto	23	5	15	106	96	51
Montreal	19	6	17	112	97	42
Canadiens	16	4	22	83	104	36
Americans	13	10	19	75	97	36
Ottawa	9	8	25	71	113	26

Results March 7

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Montreal 7, Toronto 2.
Americans 2, Canadiens 1, overtime.
Chicago 5, Ottawa 1.

After a scoreless first period, the rugged Boston Bruins piled through the Detroit Red Wings for three goals in the second period to eventually win, 4 to 1, and take second place in the American divison of the National Hockey League standing. The contest was much too rough in the first period, but slowed down after the Bruins scored their first goal. The refereeing was loose and none too helpful to the Red Wings.

Ripley, Lamb and Stewart, playing on the second Boston forward line, furnished the punch in the scoring with three of the goals, Owen scoring one goal unassisted. Stewart was the individual scoring star with two goals and an assist, Ripley had a goal and an assist and Lamb had two assists.

Thompson should have had a shutout, but his team mates went after un-needed goals in the final session and grew careless defensively, permitting Sorrell to convert a play by Hay and Goldsworthy by leaving him uncovered in front of the Boston net at 17m. 53s. of the period. The Bruin second goal with Evans in the penalty box was the only score when either team was short handed. The summary:

Boston	Detroit
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith, lw	rw, Carson, Moffatt, Goldsworthy
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, c	c, Goodfellow, Voss, Hay
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	lw, Emms, Lewis, Sorrell
Smith, Hitchman, ld	rd, Evans, Buswell
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Young, Gallagher
Thompson, g	g, Roach

Score—Boston 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Stewart 2, Ripley, Owen for Boston; Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Lamb 2, Ripley, Stewart, Shore for Boston; Hay, Goldsworthy for Detroit. Officials — Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and W. J. Cleary, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8 — New York Americans climbed back into a tie with Montreal Canadiens yesterday evening, when they scored over the Habitants, who defeated them on Saturday at Montreal, 2 goals to 1, in an overtime game that began fast and was full of penalties, but ended slow and uninteresting.

Penalties came thick and fast from the start, and while three Americans and one Canadien were in the penalty box, Leo Bourgault scored on passes from Gagnon and Joliat. Later, Larochelle and Gagnon went off, and Patterson made a goal with help from Klein and Brydge. More penalties came during the balance of the first and the second sessions, but no more scores.

The Americans went ahead at the start of overtime, after an uninteresting third period, Jackson scoring on Martin's pass. Then the game slowed down again and ended without further scoring. The summary:

Americans	Canadiens
Sheppard, Burke, McVeigh, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle
Himes, Klein, Jackson, c	c, Morenz, Lepine
Wasnie, Patterson, Martin, rw	lw, Joliat, Hart, G. Mantha
Brydge, Ayres, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Larochelle
Dutton, Regan, rd	ld, Carson, Bourgault, Starr
Worters, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Americans 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Patterson, Jackson for Americans; Bourgault for Canadiens. Assists—Klein, Brydge and Martin for Americans; Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens. Officials — A. Smith, Boston, and William Previdi, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 8—The Maroons defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 7 to 2, here last night, but the victory came almost too late to help the winners improve their position in the standing of the Canadian section of the National League, as they are still nine points behind the losers and have only seven more games to play. Ward, captain of the winners, scored four goals, a season's record, and three of them were in individual rushes.

The Maroons scored three goals in the first period without a reply from the visitors and the teams shared the two goals of the second period. The winners outscored Toronto, 3 to 1, in the third. Ward and Jackson were the individual stars of the game.

Montreal	Toronto
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	rw, Downie, C. Conacher, Bailey
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c	c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	lw, Gracie, Jackson, Cotton
L. Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Noble, Wentworth, rd	ld, Horner, Day
Kerr, g	g, Chabot

Score—Montreal 7, Toronto 2. Goals—Ward 4, Haynes, L. Conacher and Brydson for Montreal; Jackson and Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Smith 2, L. Conacher, Robinson and Duguid for Montreal; Thoms and Clancy for Toronto. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and William Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8—By the count of 5 to 1, the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Ottawa Senators in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium last night. Except for the third period, when both teams speeded up in spells, the game was unexciting. It marked the entry of Burch, new Chicago defense man, into the scoring columns. Burch registered the game's first goal, on a pass from Thompson. The summary:

Chicago	Ottawa
Gottselig, McFadyen, Thompson, lw	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Forslund
Romnes, MacKenzie, Cook, c	c, Welland, Cox, Howe
Couture, Jenkins, March, rw	lw, H. Kilrea, E. Roche, Touhey
Abel, Coulter, id	rd, Shields, McInenly
Graham, Burch, rd	ld, Rockburn, Burke
Gardiner, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 5, Ottawa Senators 1. Goals—Burch, Coulter, Couture, March and MacKenzie for Chicago; Howe for Ottawa. Assists—March 2, Thompson, Gottselig, Jenkins and McFadyen for Chicago; D. Roche and Cox for Ottawa. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Wichita Henrys Win Way to Third Round

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8 (AP)—The Wichita (Kan.) Henrys defending the championship which they have won for the last three years, advanced to the third round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament here last night by defeating the Ascension Club, of Minneapolis, 47 to 21. The champions never were threatened. Again, as in the first round Monday night, the whole squad got into action.

Melvin Miller, forward and center, registered eight floor goals, most of them of the one-hand variety, before he was withdrawn about six minutes before the end.

The Wichita defense had the Ascension Club completely baffled and the losers scored only rarely on long shots. Concentrating on offense, the Ascension cagers, however, permitted Miller to make a pair of "sleepers" because the opposition defense had been abandoned.

Rockhurst College of Kansas City also advanced to third round play by defeating Bethany College of Lindsborg, Kan., 41 to 15, here last night. Rockhurst, representing the institution which is sponsoring the tournament, ran up a 12-to-10 lead at the end of the first half. From then on, the winners forged far ahead of the opposition.

Southern Kansas Stage Lines, of Kansas City, defeated Rath's Blackhawks of Waterloo, Iowa, 34 to 10. In the third round today they will play Schuessler Athletic Club of Chicago which defeated the Stage Liners last year in the play-off between the defeated semifinalists for third place.

The Blackhawks were behind, 5 to 17, at the end of the first half in which many of their shots rimmed the hoop. In the second half they were allowed fewer close-in shots and made only five more points.

Earl Renfro was the spark plug of the Stage Liners' offense. He scored five floor goals. Bill Johnson all-"Big Six" Conference center from the University of Kansas, counted four floor goals, but he did not play through the whole game.

Providence Reds Win From New Haven, 7 to 2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	10	115	75	51
Providence	22	4	13	105	92	48
Boston	15	7	15	97	93	37
New Haven	13	3	22	77	105	29
Quebec	11	5	23	87	116	27

Result March 7

Providence 7, New Haven 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8—Providence, with a three-goal lead in less than three minutes, routed the New Haven Eagles, 7 to 2, here last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. Leo Gaudreault, Reds' center, scored unassisted in 55 seconds and again in 1m. 35s. Rivers make it three in 2m. 40s. and from that point on it was only a question of the size of the score. The Reds scored three in the first, two in the second and two in the third. The summary:

Providence	New Haven
Mondou, Alexandre, Murray, lw	rw, Jeremiah, Picketts, Paddon
Gaudreault, Raymond, Vail, c	c, Keating, King, Jackson
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw	lw, Convey, Kinsella, Doran
McVicar, Himes, rd	ld, Speyer
Byrne, g	g, Roberts

Score—Providence 7, New Haven 2. Goals—Gaudrault 2, Rivers, Alexandre, Trapp, Mondou, Taylor for Providence; Convey, Paddon for New Haven. Assists—Mondou 2, Rivers 2, McVicar, Gaudreault, Vail, Hinsperger, Alexandre, Raymond for Providence; Keating, Speyer for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and W. T. Halloran, Providence. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Harvard Out to Take College Hockey Title

Harvard-Yale Ice Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Harvard	1	1	5	5	2
Yale	1	1	5	5	2

Harvard and Yale play the final game of their annual ice hockey series at the Boston Garden tonight, in a contest which, if won by the Crimson, will give that sextet the mythical college hockey championship of the United States. The Eli won the series opener, 4 to 1, on New Haven ice, while Harvard tied up the series last Saturday at the Garden by a similar score.

The Crimson will take the ice favored to win, but most anything can, and does, happen in a Harvard-Yale game. The Cambridge six will be weakened somewhat by the loss of Milton Lee Pruyn '35, brilliant second-line center, who is on probation. Coach Joseph Stubbs plans to use Benjamin Beale '34 in place of the sophomore star. Yale will be at full strength.

Metropolitan Golf Dates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Dates have been announced for four Metropolitan golf tournaments by the Metropolitan Golf Association. The open event, one of the outstanding tournaments of the season, will be played over the links of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, May 25-27. The amateur tourney is scheduled for June 14-17 over the links of the Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, L. I. Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, will stage the junior championship on June 27 to 29. The caddie and caddie master championship will be played Aug. 21 at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.

Princeton Freshmen Elect

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8 — Having completed their schedules the Princeton freshmen hockey, fencing and wrestling teams have named captains of those teams for the 1932-33 season. The hockey players elected Earl B. Savage of Wayzota, Minn., the fencers John T. Schein of Newark, and the wrestlers George B. Treide of Baltimore.

College Swimming Result

Wesleyan 43, Trinity 34.

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Kirkland Puts Out McLaughlin

Third Round of Amateur Squash Tennis Tourney Completed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—R. Mason Kirkland, after a slow start, in which the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club player lost the deciding match against the new champions, Columbia University Club, in the opening match last fall, got at least a partial revenge yesterday, when he eliminated Edward G. McLaughlin, who was leader of that team then, and who has been prominent in the play all through the season, finally winning the western championship last month, from the United States amateur champion at the Harvard Club.

Kirkland is one of the headiest and strongest players of the game, but has been below his best form for the past two years. But yesterday he took a lead at the start that McLaughlin could never overcome, and though he eased off in the third game, Kirkland came back after the rest set once more for victory, and though the battle was close, he took the fourth set and match, 15—3, 15—10, 3—15, 15—11.

Arnold Wood Jr. of the Princeton Club also played far above his recent form against Frank R. Hanson Jr., another of the Columbia University Club team, but was not quite able to defeat the younger player, who won at 15—3, 15—17, 15—7, 13—15, 15—7.

The other two matches, involving the two probable finalists, Harry F Wolf, the United States champion, and Philip T. Moore of the Columbia University Club, were one sided. Wolf defeated Harold Ablowich of the City Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—0, 15—6; and Moore disposed of Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—4, 15—10. The summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Third Round

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated Harold Ablowich, City A. C., 15—3, 15—0, 15—6.

R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., deefated E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., 15—3, 15—10, 3—15, 15—11.

Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—17, 15—7, 13—15, 15—7.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C., 15—12, 15—4, 15—10.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

ted States

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Leesburg: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., March 12.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Green Street, 8:15 p. m., March 17.
Savannah: Church Edifice, Thirty-first and Whitaker Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 16.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Portieth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Maplewood: Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 12.
Moorestown: Criterion Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 12.
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 8 p. m., March 12.
Pitman: Broadway Theater, 3 p. m., March 12.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., March 17.
Elmira: Southside High School Auditorium, Pennsylvania Avenue and Main Street, 8:15 p. m., March 16.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Cary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 13.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Seneca Falls: Mynderse Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 12.
Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 13.

North Carolina

Kinston: Church Edifice, Gordon and East Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Thos. Stewart Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Richmond: John Marshall High School Auditorium, Eighth and Marshall, 8 p. m., March 17.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

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Although 'Sister Ship,' Two Years' Difference Has Produced Great Many Refinements

★ ★ ★

Dedication of the dirigible Macon, sister ship of the Akron, is scheduled to take place in Akron, Ohio, sometime this month. An invitation has been extended by Goodyear Zeppelin to Mrs. William A. Moffett, wife of the long-time chief of the bureau of aeronautics, to be sponsor on the occasion, in recognition of the contribution made by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett to naval aeronautics.

A delegation from the city of Macon and the State of Georgia is expected to come to Akron for the ceremony. Inflation of the Macon began last month. Commander Alger E. Dresel with his officers and crew have arrived so that the city once more looks like a naval base. The trial flights will follow in the weeks after the dedication. After acceptance by the navy the ship will proceed to Sunnyvale, Calif. where a new airship dock is being completed.

Dirigible dedicating is almost a "family affair" with the Moffetts, for it may be remembered that four years ago on Nov. 1, 1929, Rear Admiral Moffett performed the ring-laying ceremony of the Akron, a rite similar to the laying of the keel of a ship. In his address at the time Rear Admiral Moffett stated that the "ZRS 4 and 5 (Akron and Macon) are a great step in advance," referring to "annoying delays" in the progress of airship development for the United States Navy. Four years have produced so much that the Akron and Macon are a great step in advance of each other, for though the two ships are identical in appearance to the casual observer, the new Macon has many improvements over the older ship which are invisible to the layman.

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Those familiar with the construction of the hulls of fast racing motorboats may know that these hulls are sandpapered and sandpapered to the last degree, that the smoothness may add miles-an-hour to the racing speed. "Sandpapering practice" is what has been done to the Macon. In every instance where a protruding part has offered resistance to the air flow streamlining practice has been applied so that the ship may glide that much more easily through the air. The Macon "outriggers," for instance, the framework associated with the propellers and motors, have a cowling similar to the "pants" built around the landing gear of airplanes. A series of ventilator hoods along the top of the Akron resembling vertebrae have been redesigned to small openings on the Macon and are barely discernible from aloft. Radiators on the Akron which are out in the open have been faired into the lines of the Macon, and when closed, as when the motor is not running, will resemble little bumps along the ship's envelope.

Weight economy all around on the Macon has resulted in a saving of 8000 pounds which can be applied to extra fuel, armament and personnel. The radio system has been changed to give better operational features with a saving in weight. The telephone system is automatic, covers a multitude of positions never before "under orders" in a dirigible, and is much lighter. The crew's quarters have been simplified with a saving also in weight. The heating plant, which is also an air-conditioning system, has been simplified with a saving in weight. Even the cook stove and hot water heater in the galley had to undergo the analysis of weight saving, and, as a result, are expected to be more effective in the new ship.

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The Macon will be a veritable "hornet's nest" by means of a trapeze for picking up airplanes in flight. Aircraft will be able to leave and contact the ship with a facility closely approaching these winged creatures. The apparatus was developed through tests made on the Akron.

The water recovery system of the Macon condenses better than 100 per cent in weight of water for all the gasoline consumed. Alongside each of the eight engines a series of horizontal louvers extend up the side of the ship. These are the pipes where exhaust gases are caught and condensation occurs. The resultant water is then piped to ballast tanks along the gangways. This process keeps the dirigible from growing lighter as it uses up the gasoline supply.

Detroit Sees Jobs In Street Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Widening of Woodward Avenue, a $9,000,000 project, almost forgotten in the city's ardent efforts to tap new sources of millions for dole, has presented itself as an early prospect of affording jobs for many unemployed men.

In a letter received by the Common Council, the Wayne County Road Commissioners offer to take over the entire widening program and begin razing buildings at once from Grand Circus Park to Grand Boulevard, a distance of more than three miles. Woodward Avenue, in the days of fine horses and elegant carriages, reputed to have been one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the country, has lapsed, by encroachment of business, into what has been termed the "ugliest Main Street in America."

Widening will give Detroit another needed artery connecting with the excellent highway system of the county, enhance the value of property and unleash unestimated millions for improvements, according to Councilman John S. Hall, who is backing the movement begun at the City Hall to reduce welfare lists by promoting public works.

Hawaiian City Sponsors 'Clean-Up' Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—A city-wide home and garden contest has been launched in this community of some 20,000 residents. The contest is sponsored by the Hawaii more beautiful committee of the Hilo Chamber of Commerce.

Purposes of the contest are to improve and beautify the home grounds of the community through the proper planting of trees, shrubs and flowers; to encourage better kept yards and to clean up alleys and streets to the end that a better environment may be provided for growing children and for all citizens.

To facilitate promotion, supervision and inspection, the city has been divided into 10 districts, each of which will have its own contest. The winners in each district will compete against one another, and the final winners will be entered in the national contest.

Film Institute Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — An association formed at the University of Southern California recently is seeking to promote a national film institute in the United States, with the possibility that it may later be affiliated with the International Cinematographic Institute, established by the League of Nations. Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, president of the University, is chairman.

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The Home Forum

We Had Come Home Again

IT IS nearly two thousand miles from Upper Burma back to Rajputana, which, for a battalion of Indian troops, means some ten days of travel by land and sea. Yet there goes with it a sense of camaraderie and excitement which makes of the long, varied journey a happy adventure. A troop train, though the slowest thing on rails, has amenities of its own which go far to compensate for the tedium of rail travel in the East. You are delightfully superior to the usual necessities of time-tables and changes and from start to finish your allotted carriage is your home, as secure from intrusion as the railway official's sacrosanct white coach. Moreover, though progress in point of speed may be slow, there are far fewer stops en route. Long halts are made morning and evening for the men to light fires and cook their food by the railside; and, if possible, shorter ones at midday and teatime, if the stations en route can provide European food for the officers. These make a welcome break. All the station officials are at your service, the long train of troops exciting vast interest and curiosity among the local inhabitants.

* * *

We made one halt on the way to Rangoon, when opportunity was taken to water the mules, and sepoys with buckets hurried up and down, sharing place on the platforms with the passengers of local trains. These we watched more critically than usual, knowing it to be our last chance of observing a people racially and religiously so utterly different from any other in the Indian Empire. We were more than ever struck by one of the chief differences, the freedom and independence of the women, with their cheerful demeanor and attractive, "cared-for" appearance. Little ladies, with crisp white jackets, tightly-wound skirts, ornate, flower-decorated towers of hair, and gay umbrellas, hurried along in the crowd, carrying, on their heads, their household paraphernalia piled in bright lacquer trays and baskets. Old country-men, simple and unsophisticated folk, with long hair bunched under broad-brimmed "kamauks," and the modern young townsman, with his piquant contrast of brilliant silk skirt and double felt hat tilted at an angle reminiscent of a Mexican cowboy, sauntered among them with a suave and superior swagger.

A little apart from the common crowd walked the hpoongyis (Buddhist priests), mysterious and significant figures in the country's present political crisis. They are strange enough with their saffron robes—symbolic of the priestly caste—shaven heads, and deep orange umbrellas.

A thousand long miles of slow travel across India tended gradually to blur our impressions of previous scenery before the journey was over, but little vignettes live vividly in one's mind. Our last glimpse of the plains of Burma, as the setting sun flung its slanting fingers of golden light across the brilliant, luscious green of the paddy fields, the gray and gold of tiny, crumbling pagodas, and the yellowy brown of village huts, and lighted to a deep plum color the broken range of cloud-crowned hills beyond. The wide yellow waters of the Irrawaddy, dotted with sprawling sails of paddy boats, as the tree-shrouded buildings and the faint golden spire of the Shwe Dagon pagoda melted into distance, and the sea gulls swooped alongside in an avid rush to catch the bread we threw them. A short wait at Monkey Point, when the boat's screw throbbed into silence, and ourselves and the bunch of colored lights which marked the pilot station seemed to hang suspended in a moonlit firmament, for a shifting, silvery mist had wiped out the line between sea and sky and transmuted them to one vast shimmering immensity of space.

Sunrise as we steamed up the Hooghly, the sun just a pale red disk climbing swiftly above the white swathes of mist along the river's bank, cutting off all but the stiff, friezelike tops of the palms that lined it.

* * *

In Rangoon and Calcutta the transfer from train to boat and back again necessitated speed and bustle, but the ordered and enthusiastic activity precluded any confusion. In Calcutta, the soldiers encamped on the maidan by the Hooghly and, scorning hotels, we ourselves stayed that night on the ship, which had swung back into midstream and was surrounded by a flotilla of squat, coal-laden barges which threatened a noisy night. A half-moon hung among the derricks and masts of the ships which towered above us, and a thousand river lights blazed and winked in brave competition. One brilliant pencil of light, flickering in and out amongst the shipping and, showering diamonds over the water as it went, bespoke the vigilant eye of the customs' boat on the hunt for contraband.

Next morning our enormously long, laden train steamed out from the siding at the river's edge, and we settled down to the realization that we were back in India once more, for both in distance and differences Burma seems as remote from India proper as are Ceylon or the Malay Straits, in spite of the artificial tie which proclaims her unity with the Indian Empire. In place of the neat bamboo huts on stilts were squat little mud houses and, once we had passed the paddy districts of Bengal, we saw the old familiar glossy green of the castor oil plant, the tall straight growth of sugar-cane, and the yellow blaze of mustard in flower.

* * *

As we drew near to Western India, passing north of the tangled jungles of its Central Provinces, more well-remembered things kept coming into view. Little patches of brilliant color, cerise, gamboge, jade, moving about the fields, bespoke the home-dyed saris of the village women. Below these, and in place of the tight silk tamein which hampers the walk of the Burmese girl, reducing it to a rather mincing step, they wear the immensely full circular skirt, generally a dark red color, which eddies outward as its wearer swings along with inimitably graceful gait and perfect carriage, a basket of earth or a huge brass waterpot upon her head. In the early morning black buck with their does were feeding in the crops, wonderful to watch as they ran or jumped with their easy grace of movement, and peacocks strutted haughtily in the environs of every village.

* * *

We missed at first the luxuriant greenness of Burma, the beauty of the blue wooded hills of the Shan and Karenni ranges, and perhaps above all the lovely lingering glow of mauve and rose which follows the sunset in that land of heavy rains and perpetually damp, soft air. For hundreds of miles now the country swept past us in a serene monotony of flat fields or scrubby dun-colored jungle, varied in parts by low hills strewn with volcanic-looking boulders, and dawn and sunset brought only the faintest echo of color to the bright white emptiness of cloudless sky.

But over it all there lay the perpetual, inexplicable fascination of the north of India. The crisp, dry air, cold as an English winter, brought with it a deep exhilaration of its own, an intangible but definite feeling of gladness and well-being which one drew in with every breath. And when, at last, we reached the fringe of Rajputana, we too felt, like the men, that we had come home again. R. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

When Dr. Holmes Mistook an Engagement

The following amusing note gives a picture of Dr. Holmes in his most natural and social mood:—

296 Beacon Street, Feb. 11, 1872

My Dear Mr. Fields: On Friday evening last I white-cravated myself, took a carriage, and found myself at your door at 8 of the clock p. m.

A cautious female responded to my ring, and opened the chained portal about as far as a clam opens his shell to see what is going on in Cambridge Street, where he is waiting for a customer.

Her first glance impressed her with the conviction that I was a burglar. The mild address with which I accosted her removed that impression. . . . By dint, however, of soft words, and that look of ingenuous simplicity by which I am so well known to you and all my friends, I coaxed her into the belief that I was nothing worse than a rejected contributor, an autograph collector, an author with a volume of poems to dispose of, or other disagreeable but not dangerous character.

She unfastened the chain, and I stood before her.

"I calmed her fears, and she was calm
And told"

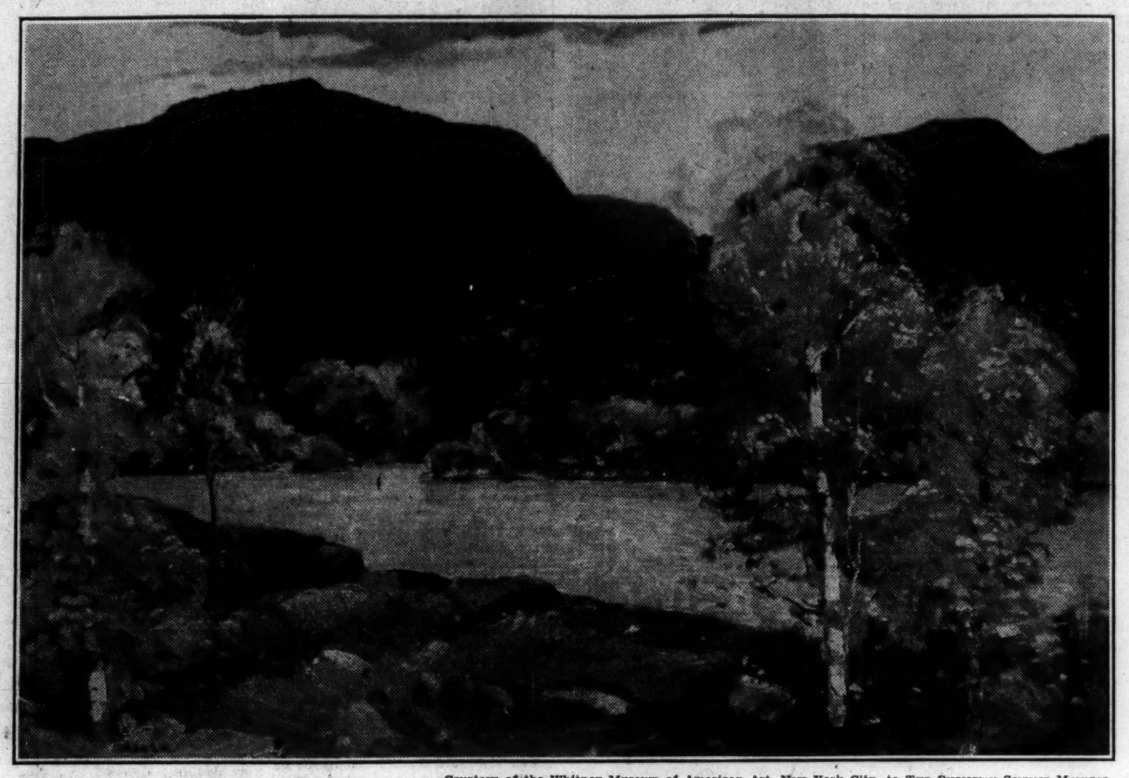
me how you and Mrs. F. had gone to New York. . . .

On reaching home, I read my note and found it was Friday the sixteenth, not the ninth, I was invited for. . . .

Dear Mr. Fields, I shall be very happy to come to your home on Friday evening, the sixteenth February, at eight o'clock, to meet yourself and Mrs. Fields and hear Mr. James read his paper on Emerson. Always truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

On occasions of social dignity few men have ever surpassed Dr. Holmes in grace of compliment and perfection of easy ceremony. It was an acquired gift; perhaps it always must be. But as soon as human nature was given a chance to show itself, he was always eager, bringing an unsated store of intellectual curiosity to bear upon every new person or condition. He was generous to a fault in showing his own hand, moving with "infinite jest" over the current of his experiences until he could tempt his interlocutor out upon the same dangerous waters. If others were slow to embark, he nevertheless interested them in the history of his own voyage in life.—From "Authors and Friends," by ANNIE FIELDS.



Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Blue Heron Lake: From an Oil Painting by Jonas Lie

When Fiction Is Called Romance

To come at all at the nature of this quality of romance, we must bear in mind the peculiarity of our attitude to any art. No art produces illusion; in the theatre we never forget that we are in the theatre; and while we read a story, we sit wavering between two minds, now merely clapping our hands at the merit of the performance, now condescending to take an active part in fancy with the characters. This last is the triumph of romantic story-telling: when the reader consciously plays at being a hero, the scene is a good scene. Now in character studies the pleasure that we take is critical; we watch, we approve, we smile at incongruities, we are moved to sudden heats of sympathy with courage, suffering, or virtue. But the characters are still themselves, they are not us; the more clearly they are depicted, the more widely do they stand away from us, the more imperiously do they thrust us back into our place as a spectator.

I cannot identify myself with Rawdon Crawley or with Eugene de Rastignac, for I have scarce a hope or fear in common with them. It is not character but incident that woos us out of our reserve. Something happens as we desire to have it happen to ourselves; some situation that we have long dallied with in fancy is realized in the story with enticing and appropriate details. Then we forget the characters; then we push the hero aside; then we plunge into the tale in our own person and bathe in fresh experience; and then, and then only, do we say we have been reading a romance. . . . Fiction is to the grown man what play is to the child; it is there that he changes the atmosphere and tenor of his life: and when the game so chimes in with his fancy that he can join in it with all his heart, when it pleases him at every turn, when he loves to recall it and dwells upon its recollection with entire delight, fiction is called romance.—From "A Gossip on Romance," in "Memories and Portraits," by R. L. STEVENSON.

The Sketch Hunter

The sketch hunter has delightful days of drifting about among people, in and out of the city, going anywhere, everywhere, stopping as long as he likes—no need to reach any point, moving in any direction following the call of interests. He moves through life as he finds it, not passing negligently the things he loves, but stopping to know them, and to note them down in the shorthand of his sketch-book, a box of oils with a few small panels, the fit of his pocket, or on his drawing pad. Like any hunter, he hits or misses. He is looking for what he loves, he tries to capture it. It's found anywhere, everywhere. Those who are not hunters do not see these things. The hunter is learning to see and to understand—to enjoy.

There are memories of days of this sort, of wonderful driftings in and out of the crowd, of seeing and thinking. Where are the sketches that were made? Some of them are in dusty piles, some turned out to be so good that they got frames, some became motives for big pictures, which were either better or worse than the sketches, but they, or rather the states of being and understandings we had at the time of doing them all, are sifting through and leaving their impress on our whole work and life.—From "The Art Spirit," by ROBERT HENRI (Philadelphia: Lippincott).

A Little Minister

Far up the crag, 'twixt sea and sky,
Where winds tempestuous, blowing by,
Leave giant boulders swept and bare:
Where frequent lightnings fitful flare,
And petrels sound their stormy cry,—

I found a bluebell, sweet and shy,
Lifting its head complacently,
As guarded by the tenderest care—
Far up the crag.

And often now, when fear draws nigh,
In thought I stand 'twixt sea and sky,
And as of old in my despair,
I bless the Power that sent it there—
That tiny thing with courage high,
Far up the crag!

—ELORENCE EARLE COATES. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The End of the Long Winter

Although it was the longest winter ever known in our parts (never having ceased to freeze for a single night, and scarcely for a single day, from the middle of December till the second week in March), to me it was the very shortest and the most delicious; and verily I do believe it was the same to Lorna. But when the Ides of March were come (of which I do remember something dim from school, and something clear from my favorite writer), lo there were increasing signals of a change of weather. . . .

And then the fog, which had hung about (even in full sunshine), vanished, and the shrouded hills shone forth with brightness manifold. And now the sky at length began to come to its true manner, which we had not seen for months, a mixture (if I so may speak) of various expressions. Whereas till now from Allhallows-tide, six weeks ere the great frost set in, the heavens had worn one heavy mask of ashen gray when clouded, or else one amethystine tinge with a hazy rim, when cloudless. So it was pleasant to behold, after that monotony, the fickle sky which suits our England, though abused by foreign folk.

And soon the dappled softening sky gave some earnest of its mood; for a brisk south wind arose, and the blessed rain came driving; cold indeed, yet most refreshing to the skin, all parched with snow, and the eyeballs so long dazzled. . . .

Now when the first of the rain began, and the old familiar softness spread upon the window glass, and ran a little way in channels (though from the coldness of the glass it froze before reaching the bottom), knowing at once the difference from the short sharp thud of snow, we all ran out, and filled our eyes, and filled our hearts, with gazing. True, the snow was piled up now all in mountains round us; true, the air was still so cold that our breath froze on the doorway, and the rain was turned to ice, wherever it struck anything: nevertheless that it was rain there was no denying, as we watched it across black doorways, and could see no sign of white. . . .

From the cow-house lowing came, more than of fifty milking times; moo and moo, and a turn-up noise at the end of every bellow, as if from the very heart of kine. Then the horses in the stables, packed so closely as they could stick, at the risk of kicking, to keep the warmth in one another, and their spirits up by discoursing—these began with one accord to lift up their voices, snorting, snaffling, whinnying, and neighing, and trotting to the door to know when they should have work again. To whom, as if in answer, came the feeble bleating of the sheep. . . .

Neither was it a trifling thing, let whoso will say the contrary, to behold the ducks and geese marching forth, in handsome order, from their beds of fern and straw. What a goodly noise they kept, what a flapping of their wings, and a jerking of their tails, as they stood right up, and tried with a whistling in their throats to imitate a cock's crow!—From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. BLACKMORE.

Alderney Manor and the Gypsies

The sun shone with all the splendour of something beautiful revealing itself for the first time; a straight road bordered on each side by heathy country stretched endlessly ahead. Here and there groups of Scotch firs moved slowly round their centers to the cheerful insistent rattle of the cart-wheels and the rhythmical clop-clop of the pony's feet as we advanced. Suddenly the cart swerved, and with an effort made easier by an abrupt difference in that music I was able to shake off the scenic trance induced by its monotony, and, the spell broken, to look dazedly around. On either side of the gravel drive were thick green walls of rhododendron, which threw back with an added leafy sound the clatter of wheels and hooves. Another minute and I found myself standing beneath two large trees, an oak and a fir, which rubbed elbows amicably on the edge of a wide field. The pony was being led away beneath more trees towards a low building about fifty yards away, and in the opposite direction, at an equal distance, stood a low red house.

The first object which really engaged my attention was a girl in a brilliant red dress, with an enormous mop of frizzy hair, seated in a swing suspended from a branch of the oak tree. On seeing me she got down, and immediately entered into conversation. In the field, not far away, rose a vast red and black dome, towards which a man in velveteens was slowly ambling: close at hand were two or three other people, sitting idly beneath a pine tree, and I was alarmed to perceive that they were all strangers. I was overcome by a sense of isolation in a strange land where I might stumble over unknown persons behind every bush and at the foot of every tree. Where were Dorelia, John, my brothers, Edie? They were nowhere to be seen.

Then I remembered standing shyly in the midst of a group of people who sprawled near the opening of a gipsy tent—for that is what the parti-coloured dome turned out to be. I was relieved by the sound of a familiar voice saying: "Well, well, here's little Romilly! How did little Rom get here?"—and there, sure enough, was the Tutor—called so by us for the simple reason that he was the tutor. . . . Some of my brothers were inside the tent; I can distinctly remember one of them saying in rather depreciatory tones: "Oh, here's Romilly again"—which made me feel that I had no right at Alderney at all; they were first in the field, and I was evidently an unwelcome interloper. A little distance away stood the large yellow caravan in which we had been travelling the globe; an unknown woman in the doorway leant gracefully against it, looking out over the scorched field with its tufts of heather, gorse and broom.

The house itself must have been seen to be believed; no, that is wrong; it was the sight of it that surprised one into incredulity. It had always an element of the mythical, and it has now fulfilled the one remaining condition; it has vanished from the earth. There came a day when my family was dissolved, and scattered far and wide, and on that day precisely Alderney Manor ceased to be. They could not get on without each other.

I have seen a drawing of Hans Andersen's tin soldier standing bolt upright on one leg, contemplating a fat little doll in innumerable petticoats who spins for ever on her toe: in the background is depicted a cardboard castle with little Gothic windows and battlements. Alderney Manor was that little castle to the life. Diminutive it certainly was; and it looked, as one drew near, like nothing more than a cardboard façade carelessly left behind by a troop of strolling actors. Every puff of wind seemed likely to lay it flat upon the ground. The weather had already washed off much of the bright red distemper that once made it look so new and fine; and the cardboard colour beneath was beginning to shew in dismal patches that gazed reproachfully, almost tearfully, at the inclement world in which rain really fell, and wind not only howled but also buffeted without remorse. Beneath skies stretching upwards to infinity it seemed conscious of being much too low: of possessing, in fact, only one row of windows, whose pointed arches directed the gaze up—to what? Nothing but a parapet absurdly castellated. At a first view of the edifice one laughed outright—it was so unexpected, and, compared with its imposing name, so small; but its poetry even outdid its absurdity. It was difficult to know whether to class it with the ridiculous or the sublime. There was something fantastic and stunning about it.—ROMILLY JOHN, in "The Seventh Child. A Retrospect." (London: William Heinemann.)

Snowfall

This is a day of snow,
A day hemmed in with sky.
Thick gauze curtains hang
Where the four horizons lie;

This is a silent day,
Not even snowbirds fly,
Over the torn brown weeds,
Through the closely-shuttered sky.

Softly the snow drifts down,
Slowly the day creeps by;
And even the sun is lost
In the shadows of the sky.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

What Is Prayer?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COUNTLESS times the question, "What is prayer?" has been asked by men who seek a positive answer with positive proof. Others there are who have kept the question in their hearts as an unexpressed longing. Some find and prove for themselves the answer to their query; others go on with the quest, uncertain, doubtful, sorrowful. To know the purpose, the meaning of prayer is to begin to understand all things aright.

In this age men are more and more demanding proof in everything; so it is right that a practical reason should be given for the hope that is within every human heart. What good is religion, with its prayer, faith, hope, unless it is turned to practical use? Well do Christians know that "faith without works is dead," and that the letter without the spirit is of no avail. Prayer has taken on new meaning for those individuals who, through the study of Christian Science, have learned the true spirit of prayer.

Clearly, mere words and limiting supplications belong not to true prayer. True prayer does not ask God for material things; it thanks God, praises God, for continually giving all good to man. True prayer is a realization of God's greatness and nearness. Christian Science teaches men how to pray aright. So important did Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, consider prayer that in writing her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she devoted a chapter to the subject.

Human living is complex and full of difficulties. Trials, temptations, turmoils—how these stir men, turning them to seek aid outside of themselves! Then it is that they learn how fallacious is mere human power, how futile mere human strength. A poet says:

"What is prayer when it is prayer indeed?
The mighty utterance of a mighty need:
That man is praying who doth press with might
Out of his darkness into God's own light."

When Paul said, "We are troubled on every side," he described experiences common to men. But when he added, "yet not distressed," how far above selfish depression were his words; how like a calm after a storm! What but a complete turning from troubled conditions to the understanding of God's omnipresence and omnipotence could bring such peaceful perspective or calm contemplation?

What the world needs is to cultivate a prayerful attitude of thought; not the mistaken one of doleful face or penitent manner, but that quiet, understanding joyousness of heart which shines through every word and deed. The mistaken sense of prayer which when ended leaves one with a sense of God in a heaven afar off, is giving way to the understanding of prayer as conscious communion with God and recognition of His presence and power.

Suppose one should be, as was Paul, "troubled on every side, . . . perplexed, . . . persecuted, . . . cast down." Never should there be hopeless submission or resignation to error! The Bible gives many examples of how others met such situations in times past, and leaves no doubt as to why victory followed faith. Prayer—grateful, glad recognition to God—was equal to the human emergency then; and today it is again being proved adequate to meet the human need.

How surely did Christ Jesus prove the efficacy of prayer! Never did he lack proof of God's care either for himself or for others. What demands he made on the power of God, and how certain he was of the answer to them! He knew and understood how to pray. Mrs. Eddy speaks of Jesus' "humble prayers" as "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 12). Can anything separate man from God's love? Jesus' prayers proved that it could not be done.

"Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views" (*ibid.*, p. 32). To look away from mortal delineations, to refuse to be mesmerized by claims of lack, of limitation, of discord; steadfastly to refresh the heart with brighter views of man as spiritual, perfect, lacking nothing, because God supplies his every need, is to pray as Jesus prayed. What peace, what serenity, and what practical proof come to those who learn how to pray in this manner!

Nebraska Patterns

A broad, open valley—miles and miles of level, sand-colored stubble-fields and pastures gleaming brightly in the winter sunshine. The winding route of the river marked by a gray fringe of leafless coppice. The distant escarpment of its prehistoric channel rising in gray silhouette against the pale blue sky, marking earth's horizon. Thousands of wild ducks winging low above the frozen river, feeding in the tattered cornfields.

An erosive break in the escarpment, revealing picturesque ruin-like formations and ancient geologic chapters. Terraces with lion-carvings of Chaldean outline, what might have been the hanging gardens of Babylon, wrecked wonders of Karnak and Thebes intermingled with chimneys, ships, minarets and monsters of equally exotic origin. Here a streak of white volcanic ash, there a gash of Oligocene clay tinctured with the roseate hues of sunset. Here a quarry of Pliocene fossils, there a cave-home of prehistoric man, there a trace of the Mormon Trail.

A sod house nestling low in a protective curve of the prairies. Around it a windbreak of cottonwoods set in stiff, military formation—a veritable cordon—revealing a surprising lace-like beauty in its gray leafless branches. A gaunt gray windmill towering above trees and house and barns. A gorgeous cock pheasant, startled at its feeding by the passing train, whirring from the alfalfa stubble over the barbed-wire fencing into an adjacent orchard. A herd of Herefords etched against the sky, their white markings like a nimbus surrounding their fantastic red outlines.

A frieze of horses rampant as they race along the ridge, inspired by the last chill hours of their weekly holiday. Pens of Puckish lambs capering from grain troughs to alfalfa racks and thence to the creek, pausing from their pranks hardly long enough to eat and drink, staring at the passer-by with quaint, inquisitive faces, then joining impetuously in the never-ending ovine Olympics.

A snowstorm mingled with sand, the very earth in seeming disintegration, the horizon utterly vanished. Hoary tumbleweeds whirling before the storm, piling in wild disarray against fencerows, windbreaks and snowbreaks. A covey of earth-brown quail stealing from the cover of the orchard into the dismantled garden, picking among the dried delphinium stalks, disappearing among the shadowy potato furrows.

Two coyotes returning from the river at daybreak, moving like a breath on the face of the camouflaging, sand-colored grasses, merging into visibility as they cross the highway, disappearing fleetly over the slope in the direction of their rocky den. A gray-eared jack rabbit materializing suddenly among the wild sunflower stalks, hopping briskly along the sandy course of the dry irrigation ditch.

Bare, golden-barked willows of transcendent beauty outlining the curved shore of a frozen lake. A flock of semi-wild mallards huddled on the ice, the green heads of the drakes glinting like emeralds in the sunlight. Semi-wild Canadian geese bowing their ebony heads with great solemnity and chatter as they accept the proffered grain. A vivid black-and-white magpie feeding on the gray fruit of the Russian olive tree.

Spring Poet

With infinite patience
The poet has inclined
His ear,
Close to a larch,
That he might hear
The first trickle of spring
Under the snowy crust
Of March.

LE BARON COOKE.

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Women's Activities · Home Making

Everything For Cruising

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THOSE who intend to take a cruising holiday this year should begin to think seriously of the wardrobe and general equipment they will require. Shops are already giving a considerable amount of window space to "Cruising Kit," and alluring models of ships sailing over azure waves attract the eye and stimulate the imagination while acting as becoming backgrounds for the display of goods.

Angora fabrics in a variety of beautiful effects are to be extremely fashionable this season for coats, frocks and jumpers. In addition to the new pastel shades there will be a decided vogue for natural beige and natural gray. Dainty cord weave, spot effects in contrasting colors, and hair and wool mixtures are all being shown, the last in two-tone marl effects for coats and skirts.

Patterned materials are strongly in evidence. Multicolored chevron designs, spots, diagonal stripes and checks being widely used. "Mix"—a new wool crepe with a two-inch black spot and a tiny "tail" surface—is specially favored for jumpers and scarves.

Attractive Costume

A light-weight tweed skirt in off-white looks particularly smart with a little fish-net jersey of the same tone, finished with a striped colored collar to tie in front. A bright cardigan to match the color of the collar can be added for warmth. With this is worn a panama, or light felt hat in off-white, finished with a narrow strip of brightly colored ribbon, or a straw hat with stiff ribbon trimming, tilted well over the forehead.

A successful idea is a sleeveless frock with a divided skirt camouflaged as a wrap-over, which is particularly useful for deck games. This is made in a wool and silk fabric in green and white, red and white, or blue and white, the double-breasted front and small, high pockets, being remarkably smart. It is worn with a tiny coatee, finished with a tie bow. Another novelty is a "walk-into" frock, fastened all the way down with ornamental enameled buttons edged with silver.

High Neck

The new high neck predominates everywhere, some of the coat-frocks achieving the effect by means of draped scarves or bands, or by scarf collars. Special triangular cruising scarves are being shown in red, white and blue, or green, brown and buff with hand-blocked design of ships and anchors, sea gulls, or shoals of flying fish. They are also being made with fine pleat ruching at the back of the neck.

Uncrushable Linen

Dresses and suits of the new uncrushable linen will be much in evidence. This linen, which possesses something of the texture of silk, cotton and wool combined, has been seen in various qualities: plain, with a shiny, smooth silk finish; rough, patterned in stripes or floral designs; and also made with a special tweed weave, all of which lend themselves admirably to the deck promenade.

The double Terai Hat, helmet shape, and made of special felt as a protection against the sun will be found invaluable when going ashore. Cruising sunshades in buff, lined with green or red, are also being featured.

Zipper Rug

For cold weather, or after sundown, a "Zipper" rug will be popular. It is made in felt or light weight material, and zips right up from the feet to the neck, forming an extremely comfortable and cozy bag.

Since every occasion calls for a special pochette, a leather cruising hand-bag—the "Burgee"—is being shown. It is made in different colors, envelope shape, with a narrow pointed flag across the flap, finished with a smart metal disk. Leather cushion containers, in the form of light-weight hand grips, are also popular.

Should one wish the convenience of a deck chair of one's own, these are made in a variety of shapes, ranging from the common-or-garden model to the luxurious lie-down stretcher complete with headrest and awning.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

X—Using One's Tools

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS helpful to learn how to express one's feelings easily and acceptably in order not to be misjudged or made to feel inadequate. The various bits of technic given in this series have been offered with the hope that they prove to be little props or stepping-stones in the right direction and may spur the student on to further investigation.

There may, however, be those who for one reason or another cannot go into the study as deeply as they would like to do. These persons need be neither discouraged nor dismayed. It is comforting to remember that a tongue tipped with loving kindness, an unselfish attitude toward others and a compassionate, sympathetic heart will always find the way out through limitations into the radiance of true self-expression.

Constructive Criticism

On the other hand, students are sometimes tempted, as they begin to learn more about technic, to use their knowledge as a criterion by which to measure the deficiences of other public speakers whom they may hear. This habit sometimes creeps upon one unawares, and therefore needs to be carefully guarded against. One school of highest standing never allowed students to pick flaws in one another's work. It was pointed out that every public performance has something deserving of appreciation. Instead, therefore, of being on the watch out for mistakes students were definitely taught to hunt for that which is worthy. This is constructive criticism, and bears good fruitage. Every speech thus listened to becomes a constructive lesson in technic for the listener. Also it develops an attitude of mind which magnifies the good and heads one off from falling into a critical, fault-finding habit of thought which sometimes accompanies intellectual superiority.

Every art has its tools. One may think of public speaking as having its own tool-chest, one compartment of which contains such an array of tools as pause, pitch, tone-color, stress, volume, inflection, vowels, consonants, resonance, etc.

How can I be sure to make myself heard—is a question that confronts many untrained speakers, especially women. Several tools will be of help in answering this question satisfactorily.

1. The breathing apparatus is the motor of speech. Voice is vocalized breath. Therefore, to learn how to "breathe for a purpose" and how to control the breath is an orderly way to increase volume. A few simple breathing exercises taken daily will do much in this direction.

2. Developing the upper resonance (the singing quality in the voice) by learning to "sing on the nasals" (m, n, ng) helps the voice to carry.

3. Phrasing correctly makes one's speech clear-cut and definite. For this reason an audience will hear a speaker who phrases correctly better than one who blurs his ideas, even if he speaks no louder, even not so loud.

4. For the same reason slowing up one's tempo in a large hall is a help. Most inexperienced speakers talk much too fast and do not pause long enough between phrases. These are very common faults.

5. Circling the vowels and lengthening the long vowels bring in lower resonance, which helps the voice to carry. It also slows up the tempo.

6. Sharply chiseled, clean cut consonants are of great importance. They are the "projectors" of speech and help (technically) to give it force.

7. "Speak to the last row" is a rule sometimes given in order to help the speaker sense the size of the room. This is good advice if it does not tempt him to look out over the heads of the front rows. "Speak to *all* of them," is safer advice.

8. Increasing the volume or breadth of conception will help indirectly to give bigness to oral expression. "He stretched out the heavens as a curtain." "Think big" in giving forth such ideas. The voice will try to follow the thought.

The Instrument Must Be in Tune

Never be tempted to force the volume artificially or to "talk loud." An untrained speaker usually does this by pushing at the throat, which has very bad effects.

If a pianist wishes to do his best he will see that his piano is in tune. In the same way the vocal instrument will give the best results if it is in tune. This means in part a strong diaphragm; relaxed throat and jaw; oval lips; and a controlled tongue. It means, too, that each part of the instrument must be a servant and not a master; it must do its own work; and it must not interfere with the work of any other part.

This series of 12 articles is appearing on Wednesdays. The eleventh will continue the subject of tools.

Photos Courtesy of Burdine's, Miami, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evening Gown of Crepe Romaine With Unusual Print Effect Executed in a Diagonal Manner to Give a Graceful Line. A Small Separate Poncho-Like Cape Completes the Costume.

"La Jeune Fille" Should Be the Title of This Dainty Little Organdie, White With Yellow Flowers and Soft Yellow Velvet Band. The Simplicity of the Lines Gives the Youthful Air.

What Miami Is Wearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

UNDER sunny tropical skies, in a picturesque setting such as the Palm Garden of the Rony Plaza Hotel at Miami Beach, may be seen the styles that American men and women are wearing at this and other winter resorts and which will be worn throughout the United States next summer.

The new clothes emphasize both wearability and economy of the new clothes. As has been said before on this page, the silhouette is becoming straighter. Hips are smooth, hem lines flare slightly. Lengths of skirts remain about the same, well below the calf for spectator sports gowns and just showing the toe of the slipper for evening. An occasional train is noted. The waist line remains high, but there is an occasional attempt to give it a low line in front.

Cotton is seen on every hand. Every type of garment from bathing suits to evening gowns is especially smart when fashioned of this old-new favorite. Cotton matelasse, which has the appearance of heavy rough silk, is a most important new material. For ensembles and spectator sports dresses in white and pastel shades it is outstanding. Organdie, embroidered or printed in floral patterns, or striped or plaid, is much used for evening. Quaint fichus of plain organdie, with long, broad ends sweeping to the floor in the back, or huge shoulder bows, were striking trimming for some of these new evening frocks.

There is a noticeable absence of fussy afternoon gowns. Spectator sports costumes fashioned of plain-colored smooth or rough silks, suede celanese or cotton matelasse, are being worn for all daytime events.

White With Bright

"White with bright" is the color slogan for the season. The bright note is carried out most often in a separate jacket, or a belt and tie or scarf which is incorporated with the dress and ties in intricate fashion. Bright buttons are important in color schemes. Occasionally the color is only in the accessories, hat, shoes and purse.

Linen is a close second to cotton in popularity. Tailored suits of linen with contrasting color blouses, is an important mode. The coats of these suits range from the very short to three-quarters lengths.

Capes are very prominent, worn with everything from beach dresses to evening gowns. They are of various lengths and give a quaint, Victorian appearance with their fitted shoulders and unflaring lines.

Gingham Bathing Suits

Gingham bathing suits, jersey lined, are new, and the new swimsuits are characterized by interesting rough weaves. Beach dresses of cotton Batik or gingham are favored for wear on the beach over bathing suits, rather than the beach pajamas. Beach skirts of sail cloth in striking shades, made wrap-around style, are smart for the same purpose and men are wearing beach trousers of the same material. Beach robes of striped flannel, gaberdine or terry cloth are favored by the men swimmers.

Hats continue shallow crowned at Miami Beach. "Crushables" of angel skin, suede cloth and other popular fabrics, with tiny brims, are much favored for general wear. Berets with bright motifs—anchors, buttons or feathers—accompany many sports costumes. The panama hat is still the classic of the golf course.

The all white shoe is most favored in all types, or white with a very subtle trim of color to match the ensemble. Men are wearing the Bostonian shoe, white with tan or black trim, with all sports clothes.

So Said Schiaparelli

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

At the February luncheon of the Fashion Group, Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli made one of the very few addresses—perhaps the only address—which she will give during her pleasure trip to the United States. She spoke in answer to several questions posed by authorities in the fashion world of America.

In the course of this friendly catechism she expressed her dislike of pants—predominantly for women, but also in some degree for men! However, she modified this view by acknowledging that on the beach and golf course pants have some justification as a female garb. She also confessed that she did not approve of the invasion of the ballroom by cottons, although certain very sheer American weaves have lately caused her to admit that the general rule may have exceptions. She likes the rough-weave cottons for summer suits and acknowledges the appropriateness of these well-washing, fabrics for informal use during the American summer. After discussing the growing tendency among certain textiles to develop shiny surfaces, she stated that in her opinion wools would not become glossy, that for them a matt surface was necessary for chic and becomingness.

In respect to what a questioner called the "sleeve complication," Mme. Schiaparelli said that sleeves should have their fullness where the body could legitimately be extended, namely, at the top; that when they were so cut as to destroy the effect of the slender silhouette, they were at fault. Moreover, she felt that they should depend for interest on line alone and that sewing and bows were improper. Dresses should be built on architectural lines, she emphasized, and express wearability and simplicity.

She spoke of a new material which she has just launched after working for three years on its development. She calls it silk canvas and it has a matt surface. She wore a detachable scarf, really a vestee, of this material, in black and white, which was crossed in front and tucked under a large belt of dull black leather fastened with a nickel clasp, in shape like a half moon. Her dress was black jersey. Although Mme. Schiaparelli said that she sponsored the in-coming hats with high crowns and placed squarely on the head, her own turban, fahsioned of her dress material, was of the shape known as a "circus" turban, and was rakishly tilted and draped to a pronounced peak. Her black coat had shoulder trays and was lavishly trimmed with monkey fur.

Vanish Dust and Noise

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

This is an age of mechanical marvels. Indeed, there are so many of them that we scarcely pause in our onward rush to consider what the newest ones have to contribute to our comfort. One invention, however, conceived long ago by the very unmechanical writer of this brief article has never, apparently, engaged the attention of an inventor. It is a machine (alas, still fictitious), which, placed in a corner of the room, would so attract dust to itself that floors and furniture would yield up to it those ashy particles which, between the virtuous administrations of brush and cloth, coat their shining surfaces.

However, an approach to the idea was discovered lately at an exhibition of "New Materials, New Products and New Uses," assembled by the National Alliance of Art and Industry at the Art Center Galleries. Placed in front of a closed window and plugged into an electric outlet was a box, which, drawing in a continuous flow of air, filters it free from dust, soot and other impurities before delivering it up to the occupants of the room. The direction of air currents coming from the machine may be controlled through mechanical devices by those in the apartment, and in one type the air can be sent in two separate directions at the same time. Moreover, the volume of air brought in from outside is governed by the high and low speed on the switch of the motor.

This ventilator seizes the dirt at its main source; and an examination of the filtering fiber after a short period of use may surprise even the habitué of sooty cities by the amount of grime sucked out of the street air and deposited in the waste tissue for easy disposal.

In one respect this box is superior to the dust-trap of the writer's fancy—it muffles noises, those of the street and those of the room. This silencing of the sounds which are present is the special contribution of the ventilator; but the fact that its use permits the windows to remain closed is also a factor in the stillness induced.

Financing Our Schools

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, in 1932, the National League of Women Voters decided to have program departments in place of standing committees the board of directors of the organization established the department of education. The program for study and constructive activity which the department outlined at that time, and which was to act as a guide for work from April, 1932, to April, 1934, has now been in operation for nearly half of the time it was intended to cover.

The topics which this program include are ones that have been unusually timely during the past year, and ones that will call for careful thought for some time. It is a hopeful sign that so many women are considering them.

The first of these topics is financing the school system—national, state, county and district. In order to save essential standards it is more important than ever that women should understand school financing.

The fact that the cost per capita of public school education increased from $38.31 in 1913 to $108.49 in 1930 seems, at first thought, unjustifiable, but members of the league have been studying the situation carefully, and seldom does one now hear a woman voice careless criticism. Instead we are reminded that more children are attending high school, and that we demand more of our schools than was the case 20 years ago, in quality of teacher training, better buildings, longer terms and more years in school.

Some women have made a careful study of the expenditures of the local schools, as well as of the sources from which money is obtained. It has been an excellent object lesson in awakening interest in the problem of school finance. Thorough knowledge of the local school budget, year by year, is the first resource of those who wish to be in a position to make recommendations on school finances. School survey reports of other cities or school districts of approximately the same size offer valuable information for purposes of comparison.

The following publications will be of value to anyone who wishes to become informed on the subject of school financing, either as an individual voter or in connection with group study: "Education and Finance," a bulletin of the National League of Women Voters; "The Business Administration of a School System," by Ward G. Reeder; "Report of the Committee on School Costs," submitted to the Washington Convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

The relation of new systems of administration to school finance and the matter of federal aid to education in the states, are other topics dealing with the financing of school systems.

But the study does not stop with the financial side of education. Some topics of special interest to mothers of school children will be outlined in this column next Wednesday.

For further information about publications address the league at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

About two-thirds of the women engaged in agriculture in the United States are found in the South Atlantic and East South Central states; so apparently it is the raising of cotton that requires the greatest numbers of women in outdoor farm work. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of all the women working in manufacturing industries in this country are found in the 14 states north of Maryland and the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, according to a United States Department of Labor census. Nearly as large a proportion of women in clerical occupations, in trade, in the professions and in domestic and personal service are employed in these same states.

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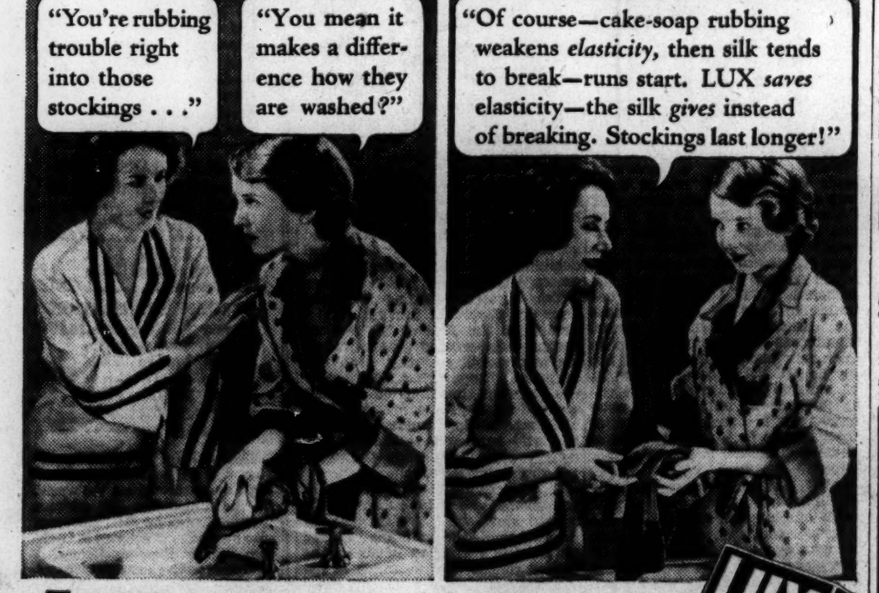
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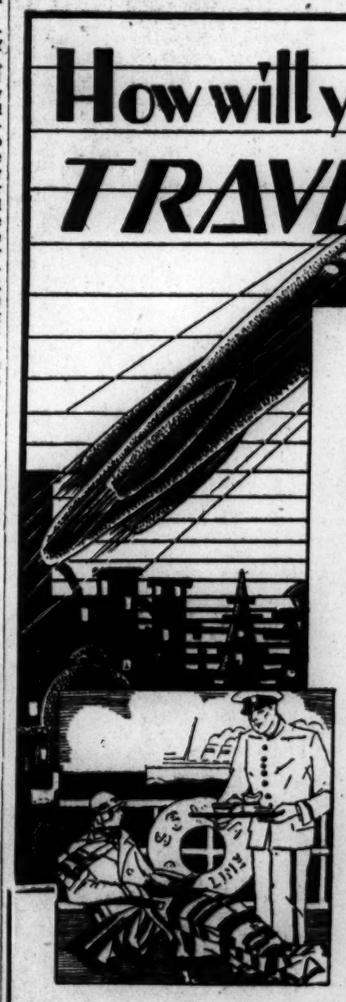

In speeding Pullmans or luxurious motorbuses,—in stabilized ocean liners or in giant airships? ¶ The answer will depend largely on how the questions now facing the network of American transportation are solved. These problems and the thrilling and adventurous history of American transportation will be told in a series of articles to run from April 3-22 in *The Christian Science Monitor*, entitled.

All Aboard, America!

Will the present system of travel stand or will the many modes of transportation be merged into one? Will the savings invested in transportation by individuals and financial organizations be increased or decreased? All these questions affect vitally the interest of each individual who has invested in transportation or whose savings are in banks that hold railroad and steamship bonds.

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Slash in Budget Of $1,000,000,000 Declared Pending

New Director Plans to Produce Complete Program Within a Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8 — The shiny knives in President Roosevelt's new economy machine began whirling at top speed today as Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, budget director, geared it up to the task of putting the budget into balance.

Working in close touch with the President and assisted by Mr. Swagar Shirley, volunteer expert on economy matters, Mr. Douglas planned to produce within a week a completed program for federal reorganization which will carry out the Democratic Party's campaign pledge of a 25 per cent cut in the federal budget.

Already it is reported by those in touch with the economy situation that the Home Loan Bank Board and the United States Shipping Board are to be entirely abolished, the stabilization corporations of the Farm Board liquidated and drastic curtailments effected in both the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to believe that a specific announcement on his part of an economy program to reduce federal costs by approximately $1,000,000,000 would go far toward restoring public confidence in the financial integrity of the country and would greatly assist his efforts to resolve the banking tangle.

It was intimated today that such an announcement will be made within the next week and that it will include recommendations to Congress for revision in veterans' legislation which will save nearly $400,000,000 annually, for the most part by eliminating from the benefit lists all persons whose injuries were not service-connected.

Unusual circumstances are forcing the President to act much sooner on the budget-balancing problem than would normally have been the case. Treasury officials frankly admit that unless something is done immediately to bolster up public confidence it will be extremely difficult to secure enough funds to carry on the regular activities of the Government.

Twelve States Carry Most of Farm Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

torium is almost complete. To some extent this delay has been caused by public sentiment and a flood of new laws affecting the rights of contract in the granger states. But in many instances it results from the inability of the lender to see how he could handle the farm after obtaining title to it.

A creditor who forecloses on a farm at once loses all chances for securing interest payments from the borrower. He also must pay the taxes. And the buildings and soil fertility usually "run down" rapidly during the redemption period. But finally, after a year or two, depending on the laws of the state in which the farm is located, he obtains a clear title. And then his troubles really begin. For the creditor then becomes an "embattled farmer" in his own right.

In normal times a foreclosed farm commonly is sold promptly, sometimes at a profit. But buyers are few these days. Usually they are speculators hunting for bargains.

There is, however, an excellent demand for farms to rent. The farm population of the United States is increasing rapidly, due mostly to unemployment in the cities. It has grown from about 27,500,000 in 1928 to perhaps 33,000,000 this spring. But cash rents are low. And if land is rented on a crop share basis, which generally is the case, the yields must be sold on depressed markets.

The owners of most foreclosed farms probably will receive enough income from their investment in 1933 to pay the taxes and for minor repairs to the property. In a few instances they may secure a small net return.

Own Many Farms

Some mortgage organizations own many farms obtained through foreclosure. One life insurance company, for example, has title to nearly 1000 farms in Iowa. These places, scattered over an entire state, are certain to be difficult and expensive to manage.

So as creditors now sometimes express the situation, they generally are inclined to delay foreclosure if the debtor "is willing to do the right thing." And the "right thing" usually is defined as paying the taxes, keeping buildings in repair, conserving soil fertility and discharging a little of the interest. Of course there are exceptions. Some financial units still insist on the full "pound of flesh."

It is impossible to give an accurate picture of the decine in land values since 1929 — although this task sometimes is attempted — for the number of forced sales in the last year has been larger than bona fide transfers. But perhaps the loss is about a third as an average for the nation. It has been much larger in some of the richer agricultural areas.

And the percentage of farm mortgage debt in the United States held today by various classes of creditors also is unknown. But at the peak, in 1928, it was distributed thus: Federal Land Banks, 12.1 per cent; Joint-Stock Land Banks, 7; commercial banks, 10.8; mortgage companies 10.4; insurance companies 22.9; retired farmers, 10.6; active farmers, 3.6; other individuals, 15.4, and other agencies, 7.2.

Speculation Is Blamed For Farm Foreclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Speculative prices for real estate during the 1917-20 period of inflation, followed by a drastic decrease in farm income, constitute the principal cause of farm foreclosures today, as revealed in a study of more than 500 foreclosed farms in Minnesota by Dr. E. C. Johnson, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota.

Loan agencies in the past based their valuations on the sale price of the land, Dr. Johnson said, explaining that his survey showed that in one county the best land sold for $76 an acre and the poorest at only $3 an acre less.

"Thus when this unproductive land sold at a highly inflated value, loans were proportionately high," he explained, "and the farmers simply could not earn enough on these farms to pay off the loans."

Poor management is also cited as a dominant factor in the failures. The average number of milk cows, other cattle, hogs and the number of cultivated acres were much greater on good farms than on those foreclosed, Dr. Johnson said.

The survey shows that up to 1931 the primary causes of failures were: poor yield, 18 per cent; poor management, 16 per cent; heavy debts, 15 per cent, and other causes 51 per cent. Since 1931 heavy debts have become the most serious cause. When the loans were made the ratio of liability to assets averaged 46 per cent and when they were foreclosed 96 per cent.

Roosevelt Wins Confidence by Firm Bank Policy Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 8—Reorganization of the banking structure should be speeded by the acuteness of the present emergency, it is declared here by Prof. I. L. Sharfman, chairman of the economics department at University of Michigan. The present situation, said Professor Sharfman, is more promising of orderly and equitable and constructive developments than any since the "demoralization" set in.

"The situation, critical though it be, will exert far-reaching effects upon our credit structure and economic life," said the professor. "But the sources of reassurance are potent and numerous. The bewilderment of the past several weeks has given way to resolute action."

The confusion of regional difficulties and local expedients has been subjected to national guidance, he pointed out. The panicky self-help of individual depositors has been replaced by the equal protection of all interests through governmental authority, he said. The safeguarding of existing rights, narrowly conceived in banking terms, has been transformed into a drive for economic rehabilitation and business recovery, he asserted.

"The immediate need is for the reëstablishment of a medium of exchange," said Prof. Sharfman, "so that commercial and industrial enterprise may resume functioning; and those in authority are straining to provide such a medium, designed as far as possible to be free of the artificial barriers to trade which would spring from lack of parity between the certificates of a variety of issuing units."

More permanently, he declared, it will be necessary to establish a strong national banking system, probably with some sort of deposit guaranty and subject to stringent regulation, for the present banking structure. The new Administration appears to possess the courage and intelligence to achieve this end, in his opinion. "There must be a rebirth of confidence; with such confidence, a real turn in affairs may well come," he said.

Income Tax Plan Reached in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—For the first time, the federal and British Columbia governments will coöperate in the collection of income tax as a result of a recent conference between the federal authorities and representatives of all Canadian provinces.

Announcement of these plans was made here by J. W. Jones, British Columbia minister of finance, who represented this province at the conference. He said the proposal that the Federal Government collect all income tax and give a share of it to the provinces had been dismissed as impracticable and objectionable to all provinces, but close coöperation between the two wings of government in the collection of the existing levy was now assured. At present both income tax collecting agencies work absolutely independently and do not exchange any information about taxes and taxpayers.

Mr. Jones added that, as a result of the interprovincial conference, there would be coöperation between the federal and provincial governments in many directions, in an effort to eliminate all existing duplication of work and to cut down costs.

Dog Draws Man on Skis 140 Miles to See Son

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Drawn 140 miles on skis by a clever hunting dog, a young cattleman from a ranch in the mountains of central Idaho, arrived safely in McCall, the nearest railroad point, where he continued his journey by rail to Boise.

The young rancher and Speck, his dog, climbed five mountain peaks, where the snow lay impenetrable even to a summer sun—all for the first glimpse of William Borah—not the present Senator, but the cattleman's nine-day-old son.

Little William Borah Wallace has the distinction of having the most remote home in the United States, for the United States Geological Survey has declared Mr. Wallace's ranch in a valley of Big Creek, in a designated primitive area of the Idaho National Forest, the spot in the United States the most distant from a highway, railroad and post office.

Einstein to Aid Zionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Dr. Albert Einstein will do what he can to assist the Zionist movement, he said here recently at the inaugural banquet of the Palestine League for Labor, held in the Roosevelt Hotel. The Berlin physicist said that he shared in the struggles, hopes, joys and cultural development of Palestine.

Speedy Rail Bill Passage Urged In Canadian House

Coöperative Measure for Saving of Two Great Systems, Manion Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 8—A coöperative bill, looking to the saving of the two great railway systems, is how Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, described the measure founded upon the report of the Duff Commission on Transportation, when he moved its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

The report, Dr. Manion said, was a summing up of the whole transportation situation of Canada; showed the urgent need of economies if the roads were to get back to prosperity; advocated greater coöperation than has existed in the past and methods whereby the proposal might be effected, and uttered a warning of additional taxation or else more drastic savings in national expenditures if the changes were not implemented.

He reviewed the recommendations of the commission as including no amalgamation of the two railways; the deficits should be voted; changing of auditors annually; a board of three trustees instead of 17 directors to control the national lines; greater coöperation and consultation to bring about coöperation, and finally provide for the setting up of arbitral tribunals in case of disagreements in carrying out proposed coöperations.

To emphasize the seriousness of the situation Dr. Manion pointed out that the gross revenues of the Canadian National had dropped from $304,000,000 in 1928 to $161,000,000 in 1932 and that even in its peak year the road was a serious charge upon the people. Despite, however, remarkable decrease in operating expenses last year, amounting to $44,000,000, "Never in its history has this property been in such good physical condition or so well organized to handle traffic cheaply and efficiently as it is today," Dr. Manion said, quoting from Mr. S. J. Hungerford, acting president of the road.

Referring to automobile competition, he said, "It is obvious if we are to give fair competition to the railways without being unfair to the progress of the automobile, we should see that there is something in the shape of uniform charges, uniform regulations, uniform rules and laws in regard to the motor traffic on the highways of our country."

In conclusion Dr. Manion urged that as the bill was wrapped up in the whole future welfare of the country it should be treated without political bias and wholly on its merits.

The bill has already passed the Senate.

Keen Rivalry Shown In Town Meetings

Town meetings, annual elections and primary contests were on the political agenda of the Commonwealth yesterday. Brookline, with women outnumbering the men in a 50 per cent turnout at the polls, returned the board of selectmen to office. The keenest contest developed in the election of Mr. William D. Paine and Mr. Francis W. Hamilton to the water board.

Mr. George G. Tarbell, chairman of the Lincoln board of selectmen, received the Republican nomination as State Representative from the thirteenth Middlesex district. Mr. Tarbell polled more votes than those of his four opponents combined. In Topsfield a more than 12-year record in office was broken when Mr. Elbridge H. Gilford, member of the board of selectmen for more than 12 years, was defeated by Mr. Belman Carter.

Avon's 888 voters registered their desire for a change with the defeat of one selectman who had been in office for six years and the defeat of other reëlection candidates. In annual town meeting Barnstable reduced the salaries of the selectmen, assessors, town treasurer, town clerk, highway surveyor and tax collector an average of 33 1-3 per cent. About $90,000 was shaved from the recommendations of the finance committee. In Mashpee the town clerk was succeeded by his mother.

Chicago Postpones Issuance of Scrip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8 — Although scrip has been prepared for use in Chicago the chance of its being issued before Friday, March 10, has now been removed by extension of the Illinois bank holiday, originally to end last night, for another two days to coincide with the national holiday.

The holiday here was extended by Gov. Henry Horner in a last-minute proclamation yesterday, while members of the Chicago Clearing House Association were advised in a concurrent statement that all details had been perfected for the scrip to be used in place of money as soon as authority is received.

The Clearing House announcement said that the certificates were being prepared in denominations of from $1 to $50, in convenient form so they could be used the same as cash.

Ontario Historical Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Thorough inspection of the historical treasures of the Public Archives Branch at the Parliament Buildings here will be made possible with the completion of the tower in the new unit of the east block of the buildings. The accommodation in the 15-story tower will be used to house this branch, which vision of Col. Alexander Fraser, has been collected under the super-

Indians to Be Lecture Topic

"Indians Are People" will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. Oliver La Forge to be given at the Women's Republican Club on Thursday, March 30, at 3 p. m. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, Inc. Tickets for the lecture may be procured from Miss Evelyn Sears at 85 Mount Vernon Street, from the Republican Club or from any member of the committee in charge.

Truck Regulation To Rail Rates Held Costly to Public

Regulation of the motortruck and proposed control of its rates now being agitated in 43 states, can only result in higher transport costs to the shippers, which are always paid by the public, the Boston Chamber of Commerce was told, last night, by Mr. John V. Lawrence, representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"Fourteen state legislatures have already been presented with bills which go beyond regulating 'for hire' vehicles," he said. "They require private carriers to secure permits for operation, making it impossible for the butcher, the grocer, the department store or any other business enterprise to make deliveries to its customers without consent of the state regulatory body.

"The 3,231,000 motortrucks in this country are owned by 2,500,000 individuals or companies. Imagine the increased cost of government in 'regulating' all these separate enterprises. Calvin Coolidge, in his inaugural address as president of the Massachusetts Senate, cautioned his colleagues on not being too quick to legislate, to wait until administration had developed to the point where it could handle the legislation."

Effect of motortruck traffic on railroads has been overemphasized, he felt. It is not the 6 per cent of total intercity traffic moving over highways which does the damage. It is the tonnage that has ceased to move at all. Motortruck operators, too, have seen their tonnage volume reduced by economic conditions, he added.

Anthracite Rail Rates Are Studied

Analysis of the complaint of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company against freight rates applicable to the movement of anthracite from mines in Pennsylvania to many points in the United States and Canada is being made by the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The study reveals many far-reaching phases of the complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and some authorities point out that it is apparently an effort to bolster up the fast-tottering supremacy of domestic anthracite as a household fuel.

Questions to be determined by the transportation department include whether the interest of the domestic fuel-consuming public is superior to the welfare of the railways and should householders be given opportunity to obtain this fuel at prices which they can afford. Another phase is whether householders now require this type of fuel or whether, because of maintenance of high prices over a period of years, anthracite has been succeeded by equally satisfactory fuels.

On the other hand, it is said, anthracite makes up a large proportion of the tonnage of New England railways and yields much to their revenue. Traffic experts are undecided as to the effect of drastic cuts in this revenue—whether it might bring about impairment of service, have a tendency to increase freight rates on manufactured products to make up the deficit, or prove to be the "back-breaking straw" placed upon public carriers already burdened with a heavy load.

San Diego Begins Tree Planting Along Arteries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Completing the first phase of an extensive tree-planting program for major arteries, a committee from the local Chamber of Commerce and the Park Department recently lined the Causeway with 185 casurina stricta, a variety of drought-resisting coniferous trees.

These trees, natives of Australia, were selected for planting because they are capable of maintaining themselves in brackish soil, according to Mr. Wynne Van Schaick, committee chairman. The chamber's tree-planting program, which has now been followed out on seven of the city's arterial highways, has served a twofold purpose, according to Mr. Van Schaick. It has beautified the streets and has enabled hundreds of unemployed to gain work.

Future Librarians To Start Field Work

Seventy-three seniors and graduate students in the Simmons College School of Library Science are scheduled to start on "field-work" assignments Friday.

The field-work assignments distribute the girls among approximately 56 libraries and branch libraries, including the public libraries of New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and the District of Columbia, and the college libraries of Dartmouth, Rochester, Smith, Mount Holyoke, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Vermont, Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Radcliffe, Wellesley, and the University of New Hampshire.

Wheat Pays Subscription

LEWISTON, Mont., March 8 (AP)—Barter shouldered its way ahead of scrip and bank checks today. The Lewiston Democrat-News announced that until April 1 the following subscription rates will be in effect: One year, 10 bushels of wheat; two years, 18 bushels; three years, 26 bushels.

Brattleboro Taxes Cut

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 8 (AP)—The tax rate of $3.81 on each $100 of the grand list for the conduct of town and school business was reduced yesterday to $2.98 at the annual town meeting. The reduction was the largest ever voted in a town meeting here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE good money selling "Every Week Shampoo," favorably known to thousands of The Christian Science Monitor readers through its advertising; to agents, 44 per doz. delivered; retails 90c. EVERY WEEK CO., Bloomington, Ill.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive; new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 2-5 rooms from $60 upwards; also penthouse studio (will furnish).

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SALESWOMAN WANTED

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
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114 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
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FOR RENT—HOMEY APARTMENT OVERLOOKING FENWAY
Three rooms, bath, fireplace, electric refrigeration; rent $50; modern throughout; just right for American couple wishing to locate permanently and care to exchange references. Call at 224 Hemenway St., Boston, or phone Com. 8517.

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NEW YORK CITY, West 57th St.—Business woman wishes to share attractive small apartment; splendid location with 3 exposures; full privileges, board optional. University 4-4717.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—5-room unfurnished apartment, all improvements, $40 per month. SUPERINTENDENT, 2099 Webster Ave.

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NEWARK, N. J.—Refined colored help, male and female, references furnished. 21 Marshall St. Ma. 2-4115.

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EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

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MADMOISELLE CAVALLO—Distinctive hats at moderate prices; remodeling. 9 Norway St., Boston.

Music

Tuesday Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky's historical survey of music progressed yesterday, in the fourth program of the Tuesday afternoon series of concerts, to the height of the Romantic period, with Schumann's "Spring" Symphony, Liszt's Piano Concerto in E flat and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, in F minor, as the examples. Mr. J. M. Sanromá was the soloist.

The audience, which was large, responded with unwonted enthusiasm, applauding until the men were called to their feet after both symphonies and returning prolonged plaudits to Mr. Sanromá. The simple beauties of Schumann, the displayfulness of Liszt and the fervors of Tchaikovsky have, clearly, retained their appeal for the public, when set forth with the imagination and skill of such a conductor and the virtuosity of such an orchestra as these.

Mr. Sanromá's performance of the solo part of the concerto was interesting as an application of the young-modernist style of pianism to a work in a by-gone grand manner. His facile execution, crisp tone and lovely rhythm put new life into the old war-horse. Liszt brought up to date.

L. A. S.

Institute Announced By Bowdoin College

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 8 (AP)—Distinguished figures in the world of letters, including Mr. Theodore Dreiser, Mr. Elmer Rice and Mr. Carl van Doren, will speak at the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College which Mr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college, announced today will take place April 4 to April 14.

The speakers and their subjects will be: April 4, Mr. Dreiser, "American Realism"; 6, Mr. T. S. Eliot, "The Poetry of Edward Lear"; 8, Mr. Rice, "The Theater as a Social Force"; 10, Mr. Norman Forester, "The Humanitarian Illusion"; 11, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, "The Short Story"; 12, Mr. Ward Connelly, "The Author Director"; 13, Mr. van Doren, "Criticism as Experience."

Lowes to Speak at Simmons

Dr. John Livingston Lowes, Francis Lee Higginson professor of English literature at Harvard University, will speak at Simmons College tomorrow night on the subject, "Poetic Inspiration." His lecture will be the third in the Marion McGregor Noyes Memorial series, established two years ago in memory of Marion McGregor Noyes, member of the Simmons Corporation from 1902 until her passing in 1929.

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2466.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

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PRACTITIONER having 2-room office wishes to share with another. Room 1239, Little Bldg., Boston.

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AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny, homelike front room, bay window, in my own 3-room apartment at 97 St. Stephen St. Apply RUTH C. EVEREST, The Home Bureau. Tel. Ken. 8563.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Sunny, well-furnished room in private home; business man; breakfast optional; references. Tel. Asp. 7689.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 355 Clinton St.—Private home, large unfurnished room, top floor; large furnished, 2nd floor; suitable 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 11½ Prospect Place—Furnished or light housekeeping; suitable one, two; $3.00-$5.00 per week. Sterling 3-1987.

NEW YORK CITY, 527 W. 121st St. (Apt. 53)—Double room, running water, electric grill; also single room; light, comfortable, quiet, elevator; Columbia neighborhood.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 West 93rd St., Phone Riverside 9-1893—Artistically furnished sunny front room with piano; near church and subway; $8. (Apt. 3-E.)

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End Ave.) (Apt. 2N)—Attractive, reasonable rooms, running water, kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7-8024. FORS.

NEW YORK CITY—Unusually attractive room in 4-room apartment; good transportation. 601 West 115th St. University 4-4717.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 143rd St.—Large front room, running water, steam heat; near bus, car lines; private house. BAILEY.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st—High-class house, all night elevator service, piano, light housekeeping. ELLIS, Acad. 2912.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN, middle-aged, adaptable; reasonable room, kitchen privileges or kitchenette; country; near Boston. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HANDY MAN—Experienced in gardening, housework, driving car, wants work; German. ROBERT KUNERT, 28 Rea Ave., Midland Park, N. J. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3646.

MAN, 13 years general insurance experience, wishes position of any kind or any useful work. C. RUSSELL BERGER, 28 Park Ave., Maplewood, N. J. So. Or. 2-7345.

YOUNG MAN, white, 21, wishes job driving car to California about June 15, 1933. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY thoroughly experienced woman (Scotch); housekeeping, cooking, companion help to elderly lady. ANDREWS, 23 Cedar St., Braintree, Mass. Phone 1359-J.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER to lady alone or charge of motherless home by woman, cultured; experience with sympathetic, understanding nature; any location. MISS IDA LAUE, 27 Bellevue Terrace, Collingswood, N. J.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Young lady desires position as stenographer; banking experience. Box B-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Building.

REFINED middle-aged woman, German-American, desires position, child's nurse or lady's attendant; personal references. Butterfield 8-3649, New York City.

TRAINED attendant wishes position as companion, housework or cooking; reliable, loving service. MISS STEELE, Columbus 5-7760, N.Y.C.

YOUNG WOMAN, efficient, wide experience, seeks position attendant companion-housekeeper; adults; city or country; refined, harmonious home first consideration. Write Box B-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG, capable, light coloured girl desires part-time work, housework or elevator work, etc. Commonwealth 0336 (Boston). Call between 9 and 6.

YOUNG woman, refined, desires post as companion, bookkeeper or typist; efficient. MISS WILLIAMS, 435 Ella St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

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Consult Our Trust Offices
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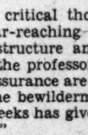
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Scalp or Facial Treatments
Regular $1.50—5 for $5.00
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SODAS AND SUNDAES ARE GOOD
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Good Looking Glasses
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Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
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Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00. Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

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Central Jewelry Store
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Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
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Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD FOR MUD ALSO

Motorists returning from the Boca Chica Beach, near Brownsville, Texas, may turn off the new Brownsville Turnpike and run their cars through a 150-foot bath to wash off injurious salt deposits and sand.

In Lighter Vein

New Drink

Uncle Will had sent little Joan a bottle of lavender water.

"Well, Joan," he said, "how did you like the perfume I sent you?"

"All right," conceded the child, "but I like lemonade better."

How to avoid the expense of shaving and at the same time provide one's wife with a fur.

Didn't Know the Gent

A foreign friend of mine who has a warm admiration for English literature has just returned from a series of visits to the haunts of famous English writers.

One night he spent at a hotel where Shelley was reputed to have stayed. When my friend asked whether the tradition was authentic, the proprietor replied: "Perhaps, but he hasn't been here since my time."—*London Morning Post.*

The Well

"Your son told me that you had running water."

"He meant well, lady."

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WEEP not today: why
Should this sadness be?
Learn in present fears
To o'ermaster those tears
That unhindered conquer thee.
—ROBERT BRIDGES

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

A Good Place to Hide It

Reported by George L. Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSMUN, young nephew of Squirrel Scroggins of Boston Common, sat in the Scroggins sitting room in Ulmus Americana (American elm). Mr. Scroggins also sat. So did Mrs. Scroggins. In fact, they sat and sat—for they were in the sitting room, and it had been quite a few days since they had visited. Mr. Scroggins reached into the tail pocket of his coat and drew out a peanut. He tossed it into the air and caught it skillfully. "May I try?" asked Osmun. "Certainly," said Scroggins politely, and tossed the peanut to Osmun. He tossed and caught the peanut several times with a skill which pleased his aunt and uncle exceedingly.

"Let your aunt try," said Scroggins.

"No thank you," said Mrs. Scroggins. "I know something better."

Osmun passed her the peanut.

"Now we'll play a game. I'll hide this peanut in the dining room. Don't look while I'm hiding it. Then you two hunt for it. The one who finds it hides it while the other two are not looking. They hunt it and the one that finds it, hides it again. And so on."

Osmun and Scroggins said that was a splendid game. Mrs. Scroggins went into the dining room. The venerable squirrel and the young squirrel shut their eyes. In a moment Mrs. S. called, "Ready!"

Scroggins bounded from his chair and into the dining room. Osmun was right behind. Osmun took a long look at the table, the chairs and the cupboard. He went to the cupboard and searched behind dishes. Scroggins lifted up the cloth on the table, peered into a vase and looked under the chairs.

"Here it is," said Osmun in three minutes. The peanut was tucked behind a cup.

"Now it's your turn," said Scroggins.

Osmun took two minutes to hide the peanut and the two Scrogginses rushed about busily as soon as their nephew said "Ready."

Mr. Scroggins found the hidden peanut this time at the bottom of a bowl. He tossed it and laughed. "Now, I'm going to hide it where you'll never find it!"

He called "Ready" in no time. Osmun and Mrs. S. started searching. They looked behind cups and into bowls. They lifted up the carpet. They peered under chairs. They searched every drawer. They looked at the ceiling and they looked at the wall. Never was there such a thorough bit of looking. Yet the peanut wasn't found. They gasped. They laughed. They wondered. They looked and searched and sought. Still, no peanut.

Finally, Mrs. Scroggins looked at her husband. He was the only thing or object or what-not that Osmun and Mrs. S. had not looked into. She saw a bulge in his cheek. She ran to him, tapped him on the cheek and out popped the peanut. They were so busy searching that they hadn't noticed how silent the spry squirrel had been.

As the peanut popped out, a laugh followed it. Osmun laughed and danced about. "Good for you, Uncle. Good for you," he said.

"What better place to hide a peanut," said Scroggins, who picked up the peanut, broke it open and gave the kernels to his wife with a bow. "Yours, my dear."

She gave the kernels to Osmun.

Hunting for the Nut.

"You like them so much," she said. Scroggins picked up the shells and put them in the waste basket.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Emphasis "rule" (Mrs. H. L. R.)—The correspondent writes:

> In a small book . . . the writer says: "I have learned from long experience in the theatre that any word should be emphasized, whether in reading or speaking, which has two vowels placed together." If so, is that the case in Bible reading, also?

Such a "rule" is a bit beyond our acceptance. We like to believe that the sense and use of a word, not its spelling, should determine the emphasis.

We invite the perpetrator of the "rule" to read the following with emphasis on the italicized words: "I saw you *about* five o'clock," "It happened sometime *between* six o'clock and midnight," "He came *out* of the elevator," "He stacked the kindling *against* the wall," etc.

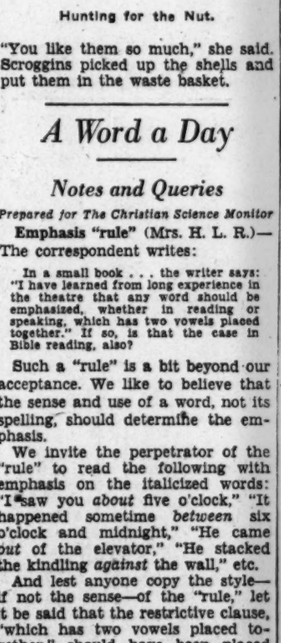
And lest anyone copy the style—if not the sense—of the "rule," let it be said that the restrictive clause, "which has two vowels placed together," should have been placed after "word."

"Not so" or "not as" (Mrs. H. L. R.)—"Not as" may be used to indicate a slight difference, as, "Labrador is not as cold as southern Greenland." "Not so" is used to indicate a notable difference, as, "Florida is not so cold as Labrador."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Pict-O-Grams

No. 2



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Send in your answers to the Feature Editor. The answers and names of winners will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to mention "Pict-O-Grams No. 2."

Come Play

Jack, Be Spry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD morning, children! What a beautiful, sunshiny day for our visit to Oklahoma. Are we all ready to "take off"? Oh, wait a moment, here comes Lois with Everett, Janet and Marilyn clinging to her. Let's wait for them. They wanted so much to be with us today because next week we are to play at their home in Ensonone, New York, and they wanted to tell us all to be sure and come. They do not live in the city where there are a great many children to play with and it is going to be such a lovely experience to have all the Monitor boys and girls drop in for a 'play party' visit.

Is everyone in now? We're off then for Tulsa, Oklahoma. I hope all of you looked it up on the map.

Are you watching for our "Welcome" flag, children? What a help that flag is to us. Bard who lives in Fargo, North Dakota, has spied it so

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

we'll soon be ready to land. There are the children waiting for us. I wonder if we can tell which is which.

Let me see, here is Bernella, and this must be Hazel, and there is Latolia and Marjorie and Dick. Where are Donna Ruth and Roger? Oh, here they are. I was sure they wouldn't miss this nice party.

It is such a fine day, wouldn't it be fun to play our game out of doors? We'll see if we can't pull an out-of-door game from our bag today. Ah! here is, "Jack, Be Spry"—he'll do nicely.

We need a ball. May we use the big one you were playing with when we arrived? Roger, you be "IT," and you are to throw the ball up in the air calling the name of one of the children. If you want to call Marcia, you say, "Marcia, Be Spry," and Marcia must prove how spry she is by running to the ball and catching it.

As soon as the ball is thrown all the other children run as far away from it as possible, but as soon as Marcia gets it she gives the order "STOP," and no person can move another step—not even Marcia herself. She stands in the very spot where she first touched or caught the ball and tries to hit someone with it by rolling it toward them.

If it touches anyone (and remember they cannot move one bit) the person who rolled it calls, "——, Be Spry," calling the name of the one hit, which means everyone can move again as far as possible from the ball except the one whom the ball touched. That person quickly runs for it, and when he gets it, he calls "STOP," and takes a turn trying to hit someone with the ball. If he does not hit anyone, he must run and get it again while the rest move about.

Remember, boys and girls, the only time you may move is when someone is running to get the ball. When he gets it and says "STOP" no person can move until someone goes after it again.

Bernella, you throw the ball in the air and call someone.

Watch, children, there it goes. Bernella is calling, "Dick, Be Spry." Run everyone.

Dick has the ball now and is saying "STOP," so none of us can move one bit now, not even Dick. Roger is nearest so Dick is trying to hit him. The ball touched Roger's foot so Dick is saying, "Roger, Be Spry." Everyone is hurrying away from the ball again but we didn't get very far because Roger was "Spry." He got it and called "STOP" so quickly that we hardly had time to move at all.

Roger is trying to hit Donna Ruth but he missed her, so he has to get the ball. He has called "STOP" again and now is aiming the ball at Hazel but it hit Marjorie instead, so Marjorie must "Be Spry."

Dear me, children, it is five o'clock. We must all "Be Spry" if we are to return home in time for dinner. Good-by, children—we've had a lovely time, VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Donald's Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SEVEN - YEAR - OLD Donald closed the book he had been reading and put it down with an emphatic gesture. "Mother," he said, "I want to have a garden."

His mother looked up from her work. "What kind of garden, Donald?"

"Oh, a real garden—one with all sorts of plants. I'd put a bird bath in the middle and I'd plant little trees all around. Some day they'd be big trees and then the birds would come to live in them." Then Donald grew wistfully practical. "Oh, I suppose I can't have even a little teeny bit of garden, living in this hotel."

His mother smiled. "Donald, you already have a garden. It is waiting for you to take care of it. It is as big as all out-of-doors, in fact, it is all the out-of-doors. The grass in the parkways, the trees in the avenue, the sparrows and the pigeons, the shrubs that border the walks, all are in need of gardeners who will reflect, through care and appreciation, God's love in providing beautiful things. Do you suppose that you are able to take care of such a large garden?"

Donald could glimpse the possibilities of the plan. His eyes were sparkling with anticipation.

"Let's go for a walk now," Mother suggested, "and see how your garden grows."

Donald's gardening started with such simple things as learning not to trample the grass and not to injure the shrubbery. The flowers in the park were his to enjoy and to keep beautiful by not picking them. The sparrows were his to feed when deep snow covered the ground. In his largest "garden," the park, there were squirrels to be fed. The bird bath needed to be watched in the warm summer days to see that there was always some water in it.

And what gardener worth the name doesn't know a bewilderingly long list of botanical names? Donald learned to name flowers, trees, and shrubs in such numbers as to amaze his grown-up friends and delight the park gardeners who shared even their professional secrets with him. He unconsciously welcomed something beautiful into his life each day—the spring freshness of the grass plots that lined the street in which he lived, the brilliance of the summer flowers in the park, the outlined patterns of the trees in winter bare of their foliage.

Love had supplied an idea that unfolded into a plan which enriched Donald's boyhood and youth and brought him a heritage that will benefit him through the years.

Rime-O-Grams No. 102

The Prophets

Published Feb. 8

Answers

1.

Their swords into plowshares
The nations shall beat,
And no longer in battle
The peoples shall meet.
Micah or Isaiah

2.

Tekoa's young herdsman
Sad Israel pities,
Foretelling that He
Shall build the waste cities.
Amos

3.

He changeth the times,
He setteth up kings,
And unto the wise
Greater knowledge He brings.
Daniel

4.

There shall be showers
Of blessing, he said;
Each one shall dwell safely
Without fear or dread.
Ezekiel

5.

The pure eyes of Him
No iniquity see,
Says this prophet in praise
Of divine majesty.
Habbakuk

Winners:

Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, Penna.
Miss M. Colborne, Englewood, N. J.
Miss Nancy Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
Mrs. Ida M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ann O. Hormell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York, N. Y.
Miss K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Mary B. Norton, Arkansas City, Kan.
Miss Lucy Wilcox, Columbia City, Ind.
Miss Edith J. Casiake, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Mrs. P. P. Bruck, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. R. Kerber, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Rubena V. Griffith, Seattle, Wash.
Jessie Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Jane Waite, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. B. F. Oddy, West Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Miss Edna J. McCullough, Marlboro, N. Y.
Henry M. Paul, Maywood, Ill.
C. F. Snyder, Cumberland, Md.
Mrs. Bertha Yoder, Seattle, Wash.
W. F. Rubert, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. N. L. Dwight, Butte, Mont.
Mrs. C. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Robert Q. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss L. A. Campbell, Montreal, Canada.
Miss S. Albertson, New Philadelphia, Ohio
Mrs. D. E. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. M. A. McDougall, San Diego, Calif.
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Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Charles F. Claar, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ivy Kerswell, St. Paul, Minn.
Maree Rodes, Fresno, Calif.
Clara Alpers, New York, N. Y.
W. I. Parks, Scarth, Man., Can.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. F. B. Dornan, Franklinville, N. Y.
Mr. H. D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Miss J. H. Atchison, Cleveland.
Mrs. H. J. Prickett, Sacramento, Calif.
Miss B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. M. K. Walkey, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. J. D. Hohana, Nebraska City, Neb.
Miss F. Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
M. Goldsman, Boston.
Miss L. E. Smith, Boston.
Mrs. E. M. Holman, Cheltenham, Eng.
Mrs. Dora Jenkins, London.
Mrs. Jane Waite, Greystone, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Embargo on Gold

ACTION such as President Roosevelt promised in his inaugural is coming thick and fast. So far it is emergency action. The suspension of gold exports is in this category. Together with the issuance of scrip in place of currency, it will protect the American gold reserves from inroads dictated by hysteria.

To say that an embargo does not involve a departure from the gold standard is of course merely to play with words. The requirement of the gold standard is very simple. It merely involves the free redemption of a currency in gold. Thus when the bars were put up on the teller's window at the Federal Reserve banks on Friday the United States was technically off the gold standard. The embargo makes the situation even clearer. No foreign bank may take any more gold out of the United States. No American can take gold out of the country.

How will this affect the American who wants to transfer his capital to some foreign country? At present he is impeded from doing anything at all by the closing of the banks to dealings in foreign exchange. The embargo is a kind of double safeguard.

Suppose that the embargo remained in effect after Thursday but dealings in foreign exchange were resumed. Then the transfer of funds would not be accompanied by an outflow of gold. The effect would be to cause the dollar to depreciate in terms of the foreign currencies into which the funds were transferred. At present, while official dealings are suspended, no one knows the price of dollars in, say, pounds, though unofficial quotations will soon be appearing in the newspapers.

But the words in which the situation is framed are the least important aspect about it. The point is that the action seems to have been justified. The underlying facts which caused the authorities to make this decision will appear in the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System Friday evening. This will give the world the details of the epoch-making happenings of last Thursday and Friday. But the strong action taken by the President is evidence in itself. Apparently the withdrawals of gold and currency in those two days were of panic dimensions.

No banking system can withstand a panic. It is folly to try. Much better to put up the shutters and allow the blizzard to subside. This opportunity is now given to the American people. They are allowed a breathing spell in which to regain the confidence in themselves which they have so recently been showering upon gold and currency.

It is clear that every encouragement will be given from Washington for this restoration of confidence. Action of a definitive nature is already being bruited. This will undoubtedly be concerned with bank reform. Thanks to the lessons of the last few weeks, the whittled-down Glass bill is already admitted on all sides to be insufficient to meet the needs. What is required is an understanding with the states to build up a common charter in the operation of all banks, state and national, and the recruitment of all banks within the Federal Reserve System so that they shall be subject to proper supervision. The people who have been indulging in runs on the banks should divert their energy into telling their representatives that they will be content with nothing less than this program.

Gifts and Good Singing

RECONCILIATION between an artistic group and an educational group which have been for some time at odds seemed to have come about with the announcement of a pledge of $50,000 to the Metropolitan Opera guaranty fund from the Juilliard Musical Foundation.

Perhaps the offer of the gift and the acceptance of it meant, altogether, only a truce, definite understandings and agreements being put off until the Committee to Save Metropolitan Opera, over which Miss Lucrezia Bori presides, raises the $300,000 that is desired. But a donation of the sort, made on whatever terms, could hardly fail to assure the public that little is essentially wrong, even if much is obviously unsettled, in the New York opera situation.

The theater, representing something practical, and the classroom, representing something theoretical, must always, no doubt, be at variance. Completed achievement will vaunt itself against untried idea, while idea will insist upon opportunity for expression.

In regard to the conflict in hand, no one should be surprised if officials of the Metropolitan Opera, on the one side, assert their independence of pedagogues, and if a spokesman for the Foundation, on the other, proclaims loudly the value of the Juilliard School of Music as a training center for vocalists. The Juilliard benefaction will go but a small way, generous as it is, toward paying a year's opera expenses; and the opera management may be expected, accordingly, to oppose conditions attaching to it that would make their stage an adjunct to a conservatory.

Nevertheless, Dr. John Erskine, as head of the school, undoubtedly acts within reason when requesting, and even demanding, that the money be applied in a manner advantageous, or at least not disadvantageous, to accepted views of American music education.

In any case, the controversy is only a new form of one as ancient as opera itself. Who shall run the institution, anyway? Handel made a historic decision with a prima donna as to who should and who should not. As far as the public counts, there must be—impresarios know and other persons eventually learn—good singing. That is a basis of guaranty that remains immovable and unalterable.

Smiling With Mark Tapley

WHAT a jolly time Mark Tapley would have had in America these days! On second thought, though, perhaps he wouldn't. It is to be suspected that Martin Chuzzlewit's cheerful chum would have held that the present circumstances were "too easy."

Things had to be really difficult before Mark could rise to positive gayety. He insisted there was no credit "in being jolly in easy circumstances." To the disillusion of finding that Eden, North America, wasn't exactly a garden pleasance but a direly dismal swamp, Dickens had to load up his irrepressible hero with every sort of discomfort and see him bereft of all his money before the festive Mr. Tapley would even admit it was a real credit "to be jolly in the circumstances."

However, people everywhere in the United States seem bent on blithely copying Mark Tapley's genial example even if there is no more excuse for it than a transitory and comparatively trifling inconvenience. Shakespeare did more than pen a poetic line when he wrote "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Why, folks everywhere—plain folks even as you and I—are actually seeing the fun and adventure of getting by with less. And the fellowship that abounds is something gold and silver never bought.

Said a boarding house landlady to a young man obviously embarrassed by the lack of actual cash: "Now, I hope you're not worrying about the banks closing for a bit. You've got a roof over your head, you know, and food to eat," her gracious and tactful way of extending hospitality.

"Keep the change till I come in next time," patrons are telling the cashier without change at the restaurant.

"Say, I'm rather looking forward to that scrip they talk about. I wonder what it will be like. Incidentally, there ought to be a profit in it for somebody, for I shall hang on to a specimen of it instead of cashing it. Won't it be an interesting souvenir?"

Thrill! Did you ever expect to hear that cold-eyed gentleman in the theater box office say, and with positive cordiality, "Sure, I'll be glad to take your check?" (Cheque in England, if you please.) Not even the news that a horse race meeting had to be canceled, thus depriving a lot of people of the opportunity to lose money, prevents a nation from seeing the humor in a holiday.

Is America downhearted? Is America blue? How absurd! Smiling with Mark Tapley. Everybody's doing it.

Stimson: Interpreter of His Times

A PATRIOTIC and patrician New York lawyer has during the last four years guided one of the most astounding revolutions in American foreign policy that history records. World events themselves were the real artisans of change, but it was Mr. Henry L. Stimson who interpreted the signs of the times. Nobody can deny him a place among America's ablest foreign ministers. And behind him through the entire period has been the strong support of President Hoover.

The most crucial of Mr. Stimson's policies, of course, was his treatment of the Japanese nation. And here his chief shortcoming appears. Mr. Stimson is a lawyer. He is not an expert at reading the hearts of peoples. There is legally no excuse for Japanese conduct. Mr. Stimson's policies have been perfectly in accord with the written treaties. But possibly some way could have been found to show a broader, warmer sympathy with Japan's problems—not to overlook sympathy with China's own problems and plight—which would have stopped the Japanese legions before they came to Jehol.

The nonrecognition doctrine was scarcely a novel contribution to the world armory of peace instruments, but, in the absence of anything better, it has now been borrowed from Washington by Geneva. It is consistent, logical, a proper recourse of policy. But its constructive results have still to appear.

In another field—Latin-American relations—some benefits from the Stimson revision of policy are already evident and more should follow. Reinterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine by Mr. Reuben Clark, the American Ambassador to Mexico, has had a mellowing effect on opinion all the way from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego. Acknowledgment of the fact that that doctrine gives Washington no right to interfere in southern countries except to protect them from European aggression removed a great obstacle to Pan-American friendship. Announcements that Americans living in the interior of Caribbean countries could not expect marines to police the jungles for their protection, and the withdrawal of forces from Nicaragua, have also helped.

As a clear thinker, Mr. Stimson soon read the logical implications in the Pact of Paris. A few months after he came to office he summoned the signatories of the pact to join interest in its violation in north Manchuria. A little later, at the London Naval Conference, he developed the corollary that consultation under the pact is inherent and inevitable.

And in the current Manchurian crisis he has continuously reiterated that the United States cannot insist on neutral "rights" when its own interests have been damaged by the breaking of the pact. He has implemented this fundamental by steadily consulting with world powers. International law is a new code now because of his work. The old freedom-of-the-seas nightmare between Britain and the United States has virtually vanished.

Thus, under the same Republican guidance which took the United States out of the world circle in 1920, America has been brought back to the council table with many of the old fetishes removed.

The great fact in American foreign policies over the last four years is this return to world solidarity. Living up to the fundamental shift, the United States has consistently carried every detail to the world forum. Beginning with a forward naval disarmament policy which broke standing deadlocks, the Hoover-Stimson policy emerged into general disarmament. Mr. Stimson realized after his trip to Geneva last year that the problem is political; his contribution to the rebirth of political solidarity was his pledge to consultation and non-neutrality whenever the peace pact is broken.

Then President Hoover himself put a new and refreshing disarmament formula upon the Geneva scene—the one-third cut proposal. But still the political clouds thickened, and still disarmament awaits a break in the European deadlock between satisfied and hungry nations.

Mr. Stimson's greatest practical contribution to the conduct of American foreign relations has passed almost unnoticed. After President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt had stalemated in December over an approach to the war debts problem, and the whole world seemed thrown back into stultifying delay, it was Mr. Stimson who brought the two leaders together again. He thus built a bridge into the future which may render his policies permanent, and in coming months mean more to the world than all he has done in the last four years.

Look This Gift Horse in the Mouth

ONCE again organized gambling interests seeking to legalize pari-mutuel race-track betting on a wholesale basis have entered their candidate in the eastern circuit of state legislatures.

Doctored and doped with all the trickery at their command, the gambling coterie's entry, despite previous setbacks, goes to the post backed more heavily than ever to win the race for those who would inflict a great social evil upon the unsuspecting public.

An estimated annual revenue of $500,000 through a state levy on all money wagered on horse racing in Massachusetts is the specious "bait" which sponsors of proposed gambling legislation are dangling before the Legislature of that State. Yet, to receive such a sum by assessing income from race-track gambling, opponents of the proposed legislation point out, the people of Massachusetts would have to gamble nearly $15,000,000 in one season.

While a similar attack is being pressed by the gambling element in New York, New Hampshire and other states, in Massachusetts the issue is shaping up as a contest between the forces of decency led by the State Grange and forces of decadence led by the pseudo-beneficent proponents of a vicious racket.

When the wets sought to put across their beer drive with the argument that it would afford agricultural relief through a greater use of grains, a well-timed bombshell in the form of a "bread-not-beer" slogan from the National Grange exploded this fallacy in short order. Members of the Massachusetts Grange are now seeking to turn the flank of the gambling supporters with the equally timely argument that people today need financial relief, not a way to squander what little they may obtain through the temptations which legalized gambling would present.

No one toils harder for a livelihood than the farmer. His reaction to high-pressure efforts to foist gambling legislation upon the people furnishes powerful resistance to those urging a system that would foster the demoralizing practice of seeking something for nothing.

Under legalized betting, horse racing in America would degenerate from a sport into an occupation for tricksters. With thousands of dollars played on a heavily backed "favorite," the urge for a "clean-up" among the gambling element would see more than one "rank outsider" gallop off with the people's money. The tremendous hardship which legalized betting would bring about is of far more consequence than the sport itself. Certainly the public would always be the loser.

In the purifying process leading up to economic rehabilitation, the current uncovering of the ills of speculation is one of the most constructive phases. The present efforts to establish legalized race-track betting throughout the East would set up the most degrading and demoralizing form of playing on chance which could be imagined.

No state can afford to weigh the relatively small income which might be derived through a tax on wagered money against the millions of dollars which needy people would be led to sink in the pari-mutuel machines of race-track proprietors. At a time when local, county and state governments, directly or indirectly, are burdened with the demands for financial relief among needy citizens, efforts of gambling supporters to "sell" their plan to the states in the tinsel wrapping of added revenues are more ill-founded than ever.

Editorial Notes

Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown of the Hoover Cabinet retired to become the operating head of a railway line. Perhaps he will be appearing before his successor in the Post Office Department to declare, in words more than faintly familiar through having so often been poured into his official ears, that the railroads should really be better paid for transporting the mail.

Leaving England for America, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, said to reporters: "There is little more that I can tell you, for I have gone on a gold standard of silence." This would be another ideal world medium of exchange for those in high places or low who have nothing to say.

The old saying that "talk is cheap" seems not to apply at Washington where, during the current session of Congress, the cost of printing speeches, resolutions and "extension of remarks" is reported as averaging in excess of $4000 per day.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Two 'Roosevelt Panics'—Oxford Debaters' Ban on War—Demise of the U. S. Daily

THE whole tone of President Roosevelt's inaugural address was most happily adjusted to meet and allay the fears and apprehensions of the American people facing the grave conditions of the moment. In its confidence in the future no less than in its vigorous assertion of the necessity for common and coöperative activity to assure that future, it was a trumpet blast for the stimulation of national resistance to what he referred to as "nameless, unreasoning, unjustified fear which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance." The words of the orator had hardly ceased to echo when the new Chief Executive was putting his signature to orders for national action to meet and to overcome the threat to national prosperity.

It is a curious coincidence that the last occasion on which the people of the United States suddenly awoke to find themselves destitute of money because of the enforced closing of the banks throughout the country came also under a Roosevelt Administration. The Roosevelt panic of 1907 was, however, of a character very different from the present stringency. It was not preceded by any considerable depression; certainly by no world-wide depression. It possessed no excuse such as the wholesale destruction in the war of 1914 to account for its appearance. The feeling was general at that time that it was purely a stock market panic, created by speculators as a result of maneuvers made for their own profit.

Business in the end suffered, but it is a matter of record that after the brief depression had run its course commercial and individual activity revived and began the upward climb which was not markedly interrupted—except for the 1921 setback—until 1929. After the initial shock of the present bank holiday has been weathered people will see in it probably the first step for the final disposition of the financial conditions which have brought the nation to its present state of depression.

The people will, as the President promised in his inaugural, "face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike." With such a national temper we may soon be looking back, perhaps with amusement, perhaps with some gratitude, at the spectacle of closed banks filled with money as marking the end of an unintelligent and almost inexplicable period of financial history.

* * *

England takes the political attitude of undergraduates in her universities more seriously than do we in the United States. And yet I am inclined to think that if there were in Harvard a political debating organization with the years of successful operation that are back of the Oxford Union, its utterances on political issues would not be taken without some degree of gravity. The undergraduates of today, after all, are to be the citizens of tomorrow, and ought to be the leading citizens.

No doubt this relation was in the minds of the English press when it began commenting upon the very extraordinary pacifistic declaration of the Oxford Union recently. The question under debate was: "Resolved that this house will in no circumstances fight for its King and country." The vote was 275 in favor to 153 against.

Information directly from the university is to the effect that the debate was of a singularly elevated character, and that the feeling was that the logical side of the question was in the keeping of those who defended the resolution. They asked first, how, since a solemn pledge had been given to the men who fought and were killed between 1914 and 1918 that they were fighting in a war to end war, that pledge could possibly be carried into effect. They argued further that since Great Britain was a party to the Kellogg pact which declared war no longer to be an instrument of international policy, individuals should not violate that treaty by holding themselves ready to participate in war. And finally they urged that since the whole world is desirous of putting an end to war, that desire could only be fulfilled by individual refusal to fight.

There has naturally been some turmoil over the vote in the Union despite its logical defense. Violent militarists in Cambridge have suggested that they rebuke their rival university by refusing to row in a boat race this year. The Times treats the topic with gentle irony by heading its report: "The Children's Hour." I think it would be more sensible, however, to neither ridicule nor denounce the young men who unquestionably voiced a feeling which is growing in at least the Anglo-Saxon mind.

* * *

A very gallant struggle for a new and useful form of journalism came to an end last Saturday when David Lawrence was obliged to announce the discontinuance of the publication of his Washington newspaper, the United States Daily. The paper sought to do, at individual initiative, what Mr. Bryan years ago urged should be undertaken by the Government itself. Indeed, if I recall rightly, the proposition found place in the Democratic national platform. The purpose of the United States Daily was to publish every day succinct, authoritative, and wholly nonpartisan reports of the daily activities of the Government of the United States in all its branches. In later years an effort was made to cover state activities also, although perhaps these would have required more space than could possibly be furnished by a single newspaper.

The paper was backed by a group of well-known men and women of wealth whose interests in public affairs had been manifested in many other ways. It may have involved, during its seven years of existence, quite a heavy contribution from these individuals, but the high character which it always maintained, the rigid adherence to the rule of accuracy, impartiality, and completeness certainly justified the expenditures made for its support. Unquestionably had not the unparalleled financial and industrial depression fallen upon the country, the experiment would have proved successful.

While it had been the intention of its publisher to build up an advertising business adequate to its support, the times were not propitious, and I doubt whether the income, other than that from circulation was of much importance in its budget. To students of public affairs, to libraries, financial institutions, big business generally, the paper must have been so useful that it will be surprising if some method is not devised for reëstablishing it when those happy days, which the Democrats have so tunefully celebrated ever since their convention, actually do come.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Varied Americans

NOTHING could have been more typically American than the triumvirate that held the center of the stage at Albany, N. Y., on January 2.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, retiring Governor of New York, and about to become President of the United States; Dutch by ancestry, but son, grandson, and perhaps, great-great to nth degree grandson of Americans; Episcopalian by birth, Harvard by training, all that's traditional in America. Never poor but always ready for public service. Related in some fashion to Astors and Delanos. If there is an aristocracy in the United States he belongs to it.

American? Of course!

Alfred Emanuel Smith, born on the lower East Side of New York—"educated in parochial schools," the record goes no further. Irish and Catholic—his mother a Mulvehill, his wife a Dunn. In politics almost before he could vote and in politics ever since. Four times Governor of the State of New York and once a candidate for President of these United States.

American? Of course!

Herbert H. Lehman, about to be sworn in as Governor of the State which has more money and more people than any other state in the Union; cultured Jew—educated at Williams. Born with opportunity, he made money before he became a member of the family banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Helpful in a dozen forms of charitable and social work, including the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

American? Of course!

Dutch, Irish, Jew.

Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew.

But all Americans whether they are Democrats in New York or Republicans in Iowa.—*Nation's Business.*

Had You Thought of This Duty?

IT IS the duty of the individual to be as cheerful as possible under all conditions. Most people will admit this, although many do not put it into practice.

We are quick to find fault with anyone who does anything which medical science says is inimical to the public health. If a person were found who was violating public health laws he would be quickly restrained and punished. We have no law against the unnecessary spreading of gloom, although such a practice has often resulted seriously to human happiness, health and even in the taking of life. A more friendly, hopeful, cheerful attitude on the part of friends and relatives might avert most any sort of desperation on the part of one given to a morbid state of mind.

It is not only our duty to maintain as cheerful and as helpful an attitude toward our fellow citizens as we can, but in such times as those through which we are now passing, it is important that everyone should be careful to give visible evidence of his feelings of faith and hope.

This may be done sometimes in better attention to personal appearance, in a cleaner and better improved home premises, in brightening up and making more attractive one's place of business. Even small improvements in appearance often act as a mild tonic to hope.

And there is this further and important consideration, that carefulness to details like this often affords jobs to those in need and gives them needed heartening.—*Frederick (Okla.) Leader.*

A British Acknowledgment

IF WE are honest, we must admit with Mr. Hoover that economic disorganization has developed to such a pitch that even complete cancellation of the war debts would not alone suffice to set us on the road to recovery, even though we regard it as a "condition precedent."

The American taxpayer is conscious of the sacrifice he is asked to make, but what assurance has he of any benefit? We are ready enough to condemn the steps which other countries, including America's European debtors, have taken to strangle trade, including the determined efforts of France and Italy to do without imported wheat from the New World.

But let us also consider our own record—which is, incidentally, that of America's greatest customer. Though we have left cotton and some other products on the free list, we have put a duty, albeit for the most part a moderate one, on other American products. In the second place, we have given Canada, with other Dominions, a preference in our market (guaranteed to them in some cases for a number of years by the Ottawa agreements), which though not large, is already tending to divert our purchases from the United States to Canada; and in return have secured preferences, either by higher foreign duties or by reduced duties on British goods, which are diverting from America to Britain the purchasing power of Canada—which is her second largest market.

Finally, the pound has depreciated in terms of the dollar. This is damaging America in at least three ways: it is causing uncertainty as to future prices and currency levels; it has greatly increased our competitive power in the markets of the world in competition with American goods; it has compelled the American farmer to accept lower gold prices for his products owing to the fact that there is no other important market in the world to which he can sell them except Great Britain.—*The Economist* (London).

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Veterans and Compensation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading with interest articles in the press referring to United States Government expense for veterans. I have no doubt that this expense could be pared one-half without doing an injustice to any veteran, but not by cutting off the veteran who has not "service connected" disability. There is a more impartial way.

Many a veteran now employed by the Government, whose salary runs well into the thousand period, is also drawing compensation to the amount of from $100-$150 a month. Other veterans drawing smaller salaries from the Government are drawing also compensations up to $100 per month. It does not seem fair for the Government to have to pay compensation to any veteran whose personal income, from salary or other sources, is as much as $1200 per annum, even if the veteran does have "service connected" disability.

On the other hand, if a veteran has no income and is not able to work, he should be compensated, whether or not he can get "service connection" for his disability. In other words, if the Government is going to compensate veterans, it should be done according to personal income and degree of disability of the veteran, whether the disability be "service connected" or not.

Why?

Any man who served in the front lines during the World War and knows aught about human nature can draw a distinct line betwixt two classes of soldiers. One class was inclined to grasp the first opportunity to go to the hospital and get in out of the hail. This class made itself a "hospital record." A "hospital record" goes a long way in getting "service connection" for disability. This is not saying, however, that all veterans with hospital records are of this class.

The man of the other class stood his ground; he worked to the end. He concealed his disabilities as much as possible when discharged, because he did not yet want to go to a government hospital. He wanted to go home. After he was discharged his health failed from exposure and other causes due to his service. He has no "hospital record." He cannot get service connection for his disability. Many such men until recently were drawing $12 per month "disability allowance"; but an order from Washington cut them off entirely.

Why not commence at the other end of the string, to solve the problem, and from a basis similar to the one suggested above.

H. M. HIGH.

Charleston, W. Va.